

Military Parley Is Reset

Sadat Recalls His Delegation; Stuns Officials at Peace Talks

From Wire Dispatches
JERUSALEM, Jan. 18.—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat tonight recalled the Egyptian delegation from the Middle East peace talks here, stunning U.S. officials and even Egyptian officials.

But after a 10-minute telephone call from President Carter at 9:30 p.m., the Egyptian President agreed to allow stalled separate defense ministers' talks with Israel to resume in Cairo Saturday. They originally had been set to reconvene tomorrow.

"Israel was a territory, not peace," Mr. Sadat told the U.S. President, according to an Egyptian spokesman.

after-dinner speech last night, Mr. Begin upset Egyptians by saying that a return to Israel's pre-1967 borders—a major Egyptian demand—could never bring peace. Mr. Begin also criticized remarks made by the Egyptian foreign minister.

An Egyptian government statement on radio said that Mr. Sadat had noted "after it became

clear from following the Israeli positions (at the talks) and the statements made by the Israeli Prime Minister and foreign minister that Israel is trying to unilaterally change the situation."

The statement charged that Israel was after "partial solutions which cannot lead to the realization of a just and durable peace in the region."

The statement suggested that Israel's insistence on keeping settlements and airfields in the Sinai was a bid to impose a settlement in the principle of peace, the statement said.

"If Israel believes that a settlement here and a settlement there, or an airport here and an airport there, are more effective for the realization of its security than convincing its neighbors to

live peacefully with it, Israel is thus opting for a peace imposed by force of arms rather than a peace based on the belief in the principle of peace," the statement said.

Mr. Kameel said, "We are going a round in circles. It is a vicious circle."

The United States had planned (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Italian Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer leaves the Quirinal Palace in Rome yesterday after a meeting with President Giovanni Leone on the country's government crisis.

Ask Role in New Cabinet

Italy Communists Renew Demands

By Paul Holmann

ROME, Jan. 18 (UPI)—The Italian Communist party leader, Enrico Berlinguer, today forcefully restated his party's demand for participation in a "new, surmountable and efficient" government that he said must be established to cope with the present national emergency.

He also mentioned the largely political possibility of setting an all-left coalition government without the Christian Democratic party, which has been in control of every Italian cabinet since 1945.

The secretary-general of the communist party, which represents one out of every three Italians, made the declaration in his first public statement since he and two aides conferred with President Giovanni Leone at the Quirinale Palace.

In his statement, Mr. Berlinguer repeated earlier his assurance that the Communists were questioning Italy's belonging to the international alliance. He also mentioned Italy's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Berlinguer's remark apparently was meant to assuage Western concern that Italy might drift into NATO if it had Communist influence in any Western European country government.

However, the Communist leader rejected what he called outside interference that are harmful to our sovereignty. He obviously was alluding to last week's statement by the U.S. State Department that the United States did not favor Communist participation in Western European governments "and would like to see Communist influence in any Western European country reduced."

Discussing ways to overcome the present domestic political impasse, Mr. Berlinguer warned against dissolution of Parliament

and early elections. He hinted that the leftist parties in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate had enough strength to support a government without participation of the Christian Democrats, Italy's strongest force.

Mr. Berlinguer hastened to add, in effect, that an experiment of an all-left cabinet, although politically and constitutionally viable, was not in keeping with his party's line aimed at broad democratic unity.

Mr. Berlinguer reportedly urged President Leone to entrust the task of forming a new cabinet to a politician who was not a Christian Democrat. If his proposal of an emergency government were to prove impracticable,

As Mondale Visits

Canada Lifts Ban on Increase In Natural-Gas Sales to U.S.

By Dusko Doder

OTTAWA, Jan. 18 (UPI)—The Canadian government agreed yesterday to lift its seven-year-old embargo on increased sales of natural gas to the United States, clearing the way for a 50-per-cent expansion of U.S. purchases from its major supplier.

In return under an agreement reached by Vice-President Mondale and Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau—the U.S. government promised to make proposals for reducing tariffs on imports from Canada, to help this country's troubled economy.

The details of the U.S. concessions were not disclosed but senior Canadian officials expressed satisfaction with the package offered by Mr. Mondale.

At present, the United States imports 1 billion cubic feet of Canadian gas daily, about 5 per cent of U.S. consumption. U.S. industry officials had been talking about increasing daily imports by 500 million to 600 million cubic feet, to fill the requirement of the Northern states, if the embargo were lifted.

Price Negotiations
There was no discussion yesterday of a price structure, which must be negotiated by

energy companies and the provincial government of Alberta, the source of the gas. The federal government here in Ottawa controls exports of natural gas through its licensing powers, but the provinces control the price.

Since 1971, the Canadians have sought to preserve their natural resources by scaling down their exports of oil to the United States and refusing to allow gas exports to increase.

During a prolonged period of extremely cold weather last year, Midwestern and Northeastern states had severe natural gas shortages that closed schools and factories and put 300,000 out of work. In that emergency, Canada sold extra amounts of gas to help meet needs.

Since then, U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger and Canadian Energy Minister Alexander Gillespie have had a series of meetings to discuss bilateral energy issues, including future natural gas sales and the construction of a joint 2,000-mile Alaskan pipeline to carry gas from Alaska's North Slope to U.S. markets.

Alberta now has substantial (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

"Unacceptable Proposals"
"As for the possibility of the [Jerusalem foreign ministers] meeting reconvening, this is possible only if Israel changes its positions and views. . . . Israel is presenting unacceptable proposals and views which go against the requirements of peace," Mr. Sadat said in a statement on radio and television.

Mr. Sadat, whose statement made it clear that Israel's position, at the defense ministers' talks in Cairo also had been unacceptable to the Egyptians, said that the only reason he was allowing that committee to reconvene was "in appreciation of President Carter's position and his intent desire for peace."

Mr. Sadat scheduled an emergency session of Egypt's parliament Saturday to offer a full explanation of the recall of Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel.

"I would not say the talks have broken down," U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said. "I've seen this happen many times in negotiations. The Egyptian delegation is going back home for consultations." Mr. Vance said that he would see Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin tomorrow and would go to Cairo Friday to meet with Mr. Sadat.

A high Egyptian official, Osama El-Bas, put it more sharply than Mr. Vance. "We are going back for a reconsideration of the Egyptian position," he said.

Mr. El-Bas, permanent secretary at the Foreign Ministry and adviser to Mr. Sadat, said that this formula was more severe than "returning for consultations."

But he agreed with Mr. Vance that the recall did not mean a complete breakdown of negotiations.

Mr. El-Bas said, "There was a growing dissatisfaction and regret over Israel's response to the peace mission of President Sadat."

Mr. Kamel went to see Mr. Begin late today but refused to talk to reporters.

Mr. Begin earlier today had convened the Cabinet in a special session.

Attitude Criticized
Mr. El-Bas said that "the Israeli attitude in general, not only inside but outside the committee meetings, was a factor in Mr. Sadat's action."

"We thought that with the opening of the talks these statements should not be exchanged," he said. "They certainly do not help."

It was not clear to what statements he referred although in an



Adolfo Suarez

Rightists, Police May Protest

Spain Approves Political ETA

From Wire Dispatches
MADRID, Jan. 18.—The government of Premier Adolfo Suarez today legalized the political arm of the Basque separatist organization ETA, the Interior Ministry announced.

The legalization, which may stir protest from rightists and police, is aimed at calming political tension in the Basque region, the Independent Madrid newspaper Informaciones reported.

The political arm of ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) presented its statutes to the Interior Ministry yesterday. The

ETA also has a military wing, known for violent activities. Earlier today, unidentified gunmen fired on Premier Suarez's residence for the third time in three months.

Shots at Palace
A spokesman for the Moncloa Palace, where Mr. Suarez lives and works, said that the gunfire came from a zone of the Madrid University campus that adjoins the palace grounds. The spokesman said that the bullets did not hit the palace and no injuries were reported. The palace is surrounded by a brick wall.

In Barcelona, officials said that

a tense calm returned to the province after a series of shootings and self-mutilations by more than 200 inmates.

The convicted and accused criminals were demonstrating for an amnesty such as that given last year to political prisoners. Six extra doctors who entered the prison to help treat the injured inmates left after treating them. None of the prisoners was in serious condition, prison officials said.

New Liberal Party
MADRID, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Former Foreign Minister José Maria de Arellano today launched a new liberal party that he said wanted to modernize Spain without destroying its social values.

The new party, called Accion Ciudadana Liberal (Liberal Citizens Action), is made up of five small parties that have not joined Mr. Suarez's ruling Union For Democratic Center.

Greece, Turkey Set Aegean Talks

ANKARA, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Turkey and Greece have agreed to start negotiations aimed at solving their dispute over the Aegean continental shelf, the Foreign Ministry said here today.

The announcement said that negotiations on a technical level would begin in Paris on Feb. 12. Observers said the agreement to reopen negotiations, which have been deadlocked since June, could have resulted from a meeting last night between Foreign Minister Gunduz Okumu and Greek Ambassador Alexander Demetropoulos.

The announcement today coincides with a move by the new Turkish government to tackle the problem of divided Cyprus. Premier Bulent Ecevit said earlier this month the two issues between Turkey and Greece—Cyprus and territorial rights in the Aegean—could be negotiated at the same time, although separately.

Waldheim Quits Athens
ATHENS, Jan. 18 (UPI)—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim flew to Vienna today after two days of talks with Greek officials on the resumption of negotiations on Cyprus.

A UN spokesman said that Mr. Waldheim will meet with Austrian and UN officials in Vienna before returning to New York on Friday.



United Press International

COMRADES IN ARMS—Prisoners in Barcelona get treatment for self-inflicted wounds. About 200 prisoners mutilated selves as part of demand for amnesty for political prisoners.

White House Backing Sought

Liaison Unit in U.S. for Citizens Abroad Asked

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—An organization of U.S. citizens living abroad has begun a campaign to persuade Congress to give it representation on Capitol Hill.

The Association of Americans Resident Overseas (AARO), which in the past has worked to obtain the vote for U.S. citizens abroad, proposes creating a "Joint Congressional Liaison Office" to assist senators and representatives "in serving their constituents abroad and to aid Americans overseas in communicating with their congressional representatives."

The group, which describes itself as a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization, said that the kinds of problems the liaison office would handle could include tax matters, extension of Medicare benefits to qualified recipients overseas, absentee voting and citizenship status for children whose parents include only one U.S. citizen.

Alfred Davidson, a retired U.S. lawyer living in Paris, said last week that the group's leaders and others had discussed the fact that "Americans overseas have no focal point for making their voice heard in the United States."

White House Meeting
Mr. Davidson is a director of AARO and honorary chairman of the Democratic party overseas. The U.S. representative for AARO is David Ginsburg, a Washington lawyer. With Mr. Davidson, he has met with White House officials in an effort to gain backing for the plan. So far, he said, they have not tried to get a congressional sponsor.

"Our central objective is to get a point of reference in representation for these Americans

abroad, and not a particular institution," he said. "It may be there is a better plan that would accomplish this end."

He said that the congressional liaison office proposal is a "new device, patterned on similar offices which have been established and used by various departments of the government, including the Department of Defense and the Department of State."

"It would enable over a mil-

lion people overseas to have a point of reference in the Congress, and we think would be of marked assistance to members of Congress who receive a great deal of correspondence from overseas and are unaware of the background of many of the communications," Mr. Ginsburg said.

Mr. Ginsburg estimates that the annual cost of such a liaison office would be less than \$250,000. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

For Lisbon Coalition

Eanes Accepts Socialist-Conservative Bloc

LISBON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—President Antonio Ramalho Eanes today accepted the formation of a Socialist-conservative government proposed by Premier-designate Mario Soares.

A presidential statement said that Mr. Eanes would begin the process of officially asking Mr. Soares to head a new government tonight. It was issued after Mr. Eanes was endorsed by the military's Revolutionary Council. The statement said that the President would meet tomorrow with representatives of those parties with seats in parliament.

"The President has accepted the Socialist-conservative formula and will today open the formalities to initiate this," the statement said.

Mr. Soares told the President that his party was willing to form a new government with members of the conservative Center Democrats serving in the cabinet. The Socialist leader said that he planned to sign a formal agreement with the conservatives tomorrow.

The agreement would meet a presidential demand that the new cabinet hold a parliamentary majority, although Mr. Soares earlier had hoped that Mr. Soares would be able to include at least the tacit support of the Communists.

Once officially named to form a government, Mr. Soares will have 10 days to choose a cabinet and governmental program to present to the Legislative Assembly for approval. Politicians said that a favorable vote was certain because the two parties hold a 143-seat majority in the 263-member assembly.

The Communists quickly criticized the alliance. "The coalition will lead to a serious deterioration of the economy and endanger Portugal's democracy," a party spokesman said. "If such a coalition comes about, it will generate the just repudiation of Portuguese workers."

Portugal has been without a government since Mr. Soares's minority Socialist government fell in a no-confidence vote on Dec. 8.

Meanwhile, Bank of Portugal officials privately were telling businessmen that dollar payments could not be transferred because the nation's foreign-exchange reserves were exhausted. Foreign loans to ease this emergency have been withheld pending formation of a government with powers to institute austerity measures demanded by the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. Soares later said that he foresaw no problems in creating a government with the conservatives as junior partners. "We are in a position to form a government right now," he said. "It would have a fundamental Socialist base with personalities from the Center Democrats."

Politicians said that the Socialists envisioned giving the conservatives three portfolios in the cabinet and about six secretary-of-state positions.

The decision to proceed with only conservative support represented a sharp departure from the Socialist position that the party needed Communist support to insure stability.

European Tribunal Denies Prisoners Were 'Tortured'

Human-Rights Court Condemns U.K. 'Inhuman' Acts in Ulster

By James A. Brown

PARIS, Jan. 18 (UPI)—The European Court of Human Rights today condemned Britain for "inhuman and degrading treatment" of prisoners in Northern Ireland in violation of Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

But the court in Strasbourg rejected the unanimous decision of the European Human Rights Commission that the interrogation techniques used on the prisoners constituted "torture."

With that exception, the court upheld the findings of the commission, which is the tribunal's watchdog and investigative body in connection with violations of the rights charter.

The commission had found, and the British government later admitted before the court, that torture, as defined and prohibited under Article 3, was involved in five British "interrogation" techniques—forcing prisoners to stand against a wall for prolonged periods, blinding them with

hoods, deafening them with noise and denying them food and water.

Definition of Torture
But the court today ruled that the use of those techniques, while a serious breach of the rights convention, did not amount to torture under the meaning of the Article 3, which says simply: "No one shall be subjected to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

The court held that this wording was designed to distinguish torture as aggravated ill-treatment causing a greater intensity of pain than that inflicted by the five "inhuman and degrading" techniques.

Today's ruling, the first by the 19-year-old court in a case based on charges brought by one government against another, criticized Britain for not cooperating fully in the lengthy investigation of the many charges filed against it by the Irish Republic in 1971. It was also the first time that an international authority has

condemned Britain for serious wrongdoing in Ireland. The court's 17 judges are drawn from the 36 members of the Council of Europe. Its rulings are binding on all states that have ratified the European human-rights accord.

The court today refused to uphold the Irish government's demand that those responsible for the charter's violations and superior officers who ordered these practices be tried under British law or undergo disciplinary action. It also refused to order Britain to pay damages to the hundreds of victims of its security forces.

In its 200-page decision, read in open session by court president Balladore-Pallier of Italy, the tribunal further stated that the imprisonment was not a violation of the rights charter. It said that the internment powers invoked by Britain were justified under the charter provision that allows for the suspension of certain rights in an emergency. The court also rejected Ireland's charge that Britain had gone

beyond the charter's allowances for special powers in the given situation.

Ireland's Plea
The Irish government had urged the court to overturn the findings of the commission, expand the scope of the case and deliver a wide-ranging condemnation of the actions of British security forces in Northern Ireland.

In five years of legal wrangling, Britain had denied any violations of Article 3. The government in London refused to submit written evidence, adopted delaying tactics and at one point was reprimanded by the commission for violating the panel's procedures by providing security officers with written records of testimony by witnesses for the Irish government before those officers testified to the commission.

Britain had maintained that it was up to the Irish government to prove that any injuries to prisoners constituted a breach of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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Urban League Report Carter's Tax Cut Is Opposed Civil Rights Organization

By Robert Reinhold

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—The National Urban League, stepping up its political drive on President Carter's release of a report called the condition of blacks in the United States "sombre," voiced opposition yesterday to a \$25-billion tax cut contemplated by the president.

When it does result in economic expansion, it is unlikely blacks and the cities would daily benefit," said the league's president, Vernon Jordan. He said that an increase in federal deficit would become a burden for not implementing needed urban and social programs.

Opposition to the tax cut by individuals and businesses, which is to be held Saturday, is in disagreement with the administration over the best way to help the poor. Economists at the league doubt that general economic stimulation will be "down" to the most, de-

Annual Report
A tax stand was taken at a conference here called "The State of Black America-1978," the third such annual report prepared by the New York-based league, a moderate and influential civil rights organization.

He conceding that the administration had taken "many steps," Mr. Jordan said: "The generally dismal picture is worsened by the wide-

spread expectations that the new administration would right the balance and would accelerate black progress based on campaign promises and commitments. Those expectations have been disappointed."

The report's complaints about black unemployment and government insensitivity to minority interests had largely been expressed before. But the release of the study, for publication shortly before the President's State of the Union Message, was clearly timed for maximum political impact.

Tax Suggestions

Mr. Jordan argued that tax breaks should take the form of benefits to businesses that invest in high-unemployment urban areas and that train the young and chronically unemployed, as well as cuts to compensate for increased Social Security taxes paid by individuals. Such an approach, he argued, would "directly tackle the biggest economic problem—unemployment—and thus revitalize the general economy."

The tax matter was just one issue that arose last year—a year, the report stated, that began with "such high hopes" following overwhelming black support for Mr. Carter in the 1976 election. It ended, the document said, with "considerable disappointment" when the administration "gave unmistakable signs that it was more interested in balancing the budget than in providing jobs for the jobless."

Remarks on Philadelphia Case Criticized

S. Attorney: Carter May Hurt Investigation

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Ad Marston, the Republican attorney in Philadelphia, yesterday said remarks attributed to President Carter could "have a devastating effect" on an investigation his office is conducting into alleged political corruption and he asked the Justice Department to affirm that such investigation is under way.

Marston's comments, made in a news conference and in a home interview, were made Rep. James Florio, D-N.J., that Mr. Carter had told him other Democrats that the Justice Department had been slow to ascertain that such an investigation is in progress. Florio's statement was controversial because it suggested Mr. Carter was accusing Mr. Marston of permitting news acts to imply wrongly that he was the persons urging his resignation as U.S. attorney were

themselves subjects of an investigation.

Attorney General Griffin Bell's decision to remove Mr. Marston touched off a major controversy in Pennsylvania in part because of Mr. Marston's successful prosecution of major Democratic politicians in the last year.

Carter's Remarks
According to Rep. Florio, the President told a group of Democrats at a White House meeting that "the Attorney General as of today has been unable to even ascertain the existence of any such investigation."

Rep. Florio said that he had told the President that his constituents were concerned about reports that the President had told Mr. Bell to expedite Mr. Marston's replacement after being urged to do so by Rep. Joshua Eilberg, D-Pa.

Rep. Eilberg, according to Justice Department sources here and in Philadelphia, is a subject of an investigation that Mr. Marston's office has been conducting since last summer into allegations of financial irregularities in a local hospital construction project. The White House said yesterday that Mr. Carter had been told only that Mr. Bell had no evidence that Rep. Eilberg was a target of an investigation, not that there was no investigation at all.

'Could Be Devastating'
Mr. Marston, however, said that the statements attributed to the President could be "devastating," because "no middleman in any of these transactions will cooperate if he gets word from the White House that no investigation exists."



PITTSBURGH GOthic—Pittsburghers waiting for a traffic light during heaviest snowstorm of the season. Many businesses closed early to let employees go home.

Midwest Storm Heads Northeast

3 Roofs Collapse Under Snow in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 18 (UPI)—The roofs of three large Connecticut buildings—including Hartford's Civic Center—collapsed within an hour before dawn today under heavy snow and ice, authorities said.

The incidents occurred in Hartford at the \$70-million Civic Center, in Manchester at the K-Mart supermarket and in Jewett City at the Wyre-Wine factory, police said.

No one was injured in the Hartford and Manchester incidents,

but state police were looking for a missing worker at the factory.

At the same time, flooding shorted out feeder cables on several electrically powered commuter trains into New York City, causing delays. Roadways were flooded and, in an unusual move, convertibles were banned from a level of the George Washington Bridge, which links Manhattan with New Jersey across the Hudson River, because of falling chunks of ice.

Further west, a foot of snow fell on an area stretching from Arkansas to Pennsylvania from a storm system that headed into the northeastern United States.

Temporary Reprieve
The National Weather Service said that a slight reprieve from winter weather was in store. A Pacific system that hit California Monday showed signs of weakening over the Rocky Mountains.

The storm that swept through the South and Ohio valley Monday and yesterday prompted weathermen to post heavy snow and winter storm warnings in portions of Ohio, the Virginias, Pennsylvania, New York and New England.

The weather service said that five more inches of snow could fall in those areas. In Allentown, Pa., the accumulation reached 15 inches.

Utility repair crews throughout the Northeast, particularly on Long Island and in Rhode Island, worked to repair power lines and equipment damaged in last week's ice storm, before the new storm hit.

Hoover Assailed Hedging to Warren Panel

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—J. Edgar Hoover criticized FBI subordinates early in 1964 for "hedging and equivocating" in their reports to the Warren Commission about contacts between the bureau and Jack Ruby before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in the preceding November.

Hoover's handwritten notation on an internal FBI memorandum adds a new dimension to what has been disclosed in the last 14 years concerning friction between the bureau and the commission that investigated Kennedy's murder.

Documents made public several years ago showed that the FBI volunteered little information to the commission about its relations with Ruby, the convicted killer of Lee Harvey Oswald. The commission ultimately concluded that Oswald acted alone in his assassination of Kennedy in Dallas.

Recruited as Informant

According to papers made public earlier, the bureau asked Ruby in 1959 to become an informant. The bureau said its agents contacted Ruby eight times between March and October of that year, but the nightclub owner did not provide any useful information and was never paid by the FBI.

The latest document indicates that Hoover was concerned that the commission might become suspicious of the FBI if the bureau failed to tell the complete story of its dealings with Ruby.

The memo, dated Feb. 27, 1964, was sent by Alex Rosen, the head of the FBI General Investigations Division, to Alan Belmont, a top assistant to Hoover. It said the Warren Commission was pressing for additional information about Ruby.

"The commission is apparently trying to draw an inference... that we have a file on Ruby containing all information collected by this bureau concerning Ruby

prior to the assassination," Mr. Rosen wrote. "This is not correct."

Following that paragraph of the memo, Hoover scrawled this comment: "We have certainly given more than ample grounds for their suspicions because of our determined tendency to hedge and equivocate for no good reason."

Six-Week Analysis

The memo, with Hoover's notation, was among 40,000 pages of FBI documents concerning Kennedy, Oswald and Ruby that were made public Dec. 7 under the terms of the Freedom of Information Act.

The significance of the document was recognized after six weeks of study by the Assassination Information Bureau, a private organization formed to conduct research into the Kennedy murder and other political assassinations. The organization provided a copy of the memo to the Los Angeles Times.

By coincidence, the FBI released today the final 58,000-page segment of its files on its investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

Los Angeles Times

U.S. Air Agency Picks Braniff for Dallas to London

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI)

The Civil Aeronautics Board obeying direct orders from President Carter, said yesterday that Braniff International instead of Pan American World Airways should be awarded a 1.6 route linking Dallas and London.

The board's revised route recommendations, against complying with Mr. Carter's orders, said that National Airlines could compete with Pan Am in Frankfurt and Amsterdam.

A board spokesman said that the new decision sent to Mr. Carter paralleled an October CAB ruling revising transatlantic route assignments to create 13 new U.S. gateway cities for nonstop flights to Europe.

The latest ruling will take effect as soon as Mr. Carter signs it.

In addition to adding 13 new European gateways, it will let Braniff, Northwest Airlines and Delta Airlines join Pan Am, Trans World Airlines and National in flying the Atlantic.

Trident Missile Makes 10th Successful Flight

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Jan. 18 (Reuters).—The United States today carried out its 10th successful flight test of the Trident missile, which when operational will have a range of between 4,600 and 6,600 miles.

Scheduled for service in the 1980s, the Trident will be carried by 11 Trident submarines, now being built, and 10 converted Poseidon-class submarines. The cost of the program is expected to exceed \$22 billion.

Lance Outlines New TV Role

ATLANTA, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Former budget director Bert Lance said yesterday that his experiences in public service qualify him for his new role as a television commentator. It was announced yesterday that Mr. Lance had accepted the job as a commentator with an Atlanta station.

"I feel like during the course of 1977 and in other areas of public service that I have had some unusual experiences that qualify me to at least share with the American people some of the concerns I happen to have about the issues of the day," Mr. Lance said.

He said that on his nightly 10-second commentary on WXIA-TV, the ABC affiliate, he would "not even try to portray myself as the voice of Washington."

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Interim Appointment to Senate Seen Likely for Mrs. Humphrey

By Douglas E. Kneeland

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Muriel Humphrey is almost certain to be offered an interim appointment to fill the Senate seat vacated by the death last week of her husband, Hubert H. Humphrey, according to knowledgeable political sources.

The appointment would probably be with the understanding that it was on a caretaker basis and that the Democratic-Farmer-Labor party would select another candidate to run for Mr. Humphrey's seat in a special election. This is generally expected to be held in conjunction with the regular elections in November.

A spokesman for Gov. Rudy Perpich of Minnesota yesterday said that the governor felt it was "inappropriate for him at this time to discuss the appointment in deference to the Humphrey family." However, his office is reported to have received many calls suggesting Mrs. Humphrey for the post.

A Washington source familiar with Minnesota politics said that President Carter and Vice-President Mondale had told Mr. Perpich that they would speak with Mrs. Humphrey in the next few days and urge her to take the seat.

What was not so certain, according to several sources, was whether Mrs. Humphrey would accept.

Memorial Urged

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP).—Sir Harold Wilson, former prime minister of Britain, called today for an international trust to be set up in memory of Mr. Humphrey.

In a letter published in the London Times, Sir Harold wrote: "There is little doubt that the American people will wish to set up a trust in [Mr. Humphrey's] memory to advance some or all of the causes which he advocated. I am writing this letter to suggest that they might feel it right to establish such a trust not on a national basis, but genuinely international."



Muriel Humphrey

Lobbies Gave \$22 Million to '76 Candidates

By Richard L. Lyons
and John Jacobs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI).—The public affairs lobby Common Cause issued a 1,742-page report yesterday explaining how special interest groups spent \$22.5 million to try to influence the outcome of the 1976 congressional elections.

Interest groups gave \$49,400 to Rep. Joe Waggoner Jr., D-La., conservative leader in the House, apparently to retain his goodwill. He had no opponent.

Tom Hayden, radical leader of the 1960s, reported receiving \$1,014 from interest groups in his losing race in the California Senate primary. It consisted of \$1,000 from Dalrymple Inc., \$13 from Johns-Manville Corp. and \$1 from Hughes Aircraft Co.

Twice as Much

Overall, interest groups—business, labor and others—gave nearly twice as much in 1976-78 as in the two years before the 1974 elections. They favored incumbents over challengers by a ratio of 3 to 1.

The biggest increase in giving was among business groups; they nearly tripled their 1973-74 figures.

Labor groups gave \$7.4 million, all but \$250,000 of it to Democrats. Business groups were more evenhanded, dividing their \$7.1 million about 6-4 in favor of Republicans.

The biggest special-interest contributor to the 1976 congressional campaign was the American Medical Association, with \$1,750,000. It was followed by the dairy committee (\$1,552,158), AFL-CIO (\$896,910), maritime unions (\$979,691), United Auto Workers (\$845,938) and oil, natural gas and coal interests (\$809,808).

Food Aid for Senegal

ROME, Jan. 18 (AP).—Emergency food aid from the World Food Program totaling \$5.55 million has been approved for Senegal, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization announced today.

Italy and the Communists

Italy's infinitely cautious Christian Democrats, who have dominated every government for 30 years, now face a double dilemma. First they have to find some new accommodation with the Communists, who want seats in the cabinet. But beyond that, these Christian Democrats—an ingrown circle of career politicians—have to find a way to govern an increasingly tense and divided country. The United States is now leaning on them publicly not to bring the Communists into formal participation in the government. But political strength is now so narrowly divided, in the country and in the Parliament, that no government at all can be formed without some substantial degree of Communist support.

While the slow dance goes on among the party leaders, out in the streets the fighting among political extremists is on the rise again. There has been an ugly series of attacks on public figures. Italy's inflation rate and unemployment rate are both the highest of any major developed country; industrial production and investment are dropping rapidly. The Communists are calling for a government of national unity. But it is an open question whether that kind of cabinet, embracing all major parties, would make decisive government easier.

The U.S. objections usually begin with references to the effects on NATO, but that's only a part of it. The French elections will be held in March, and the parties of the left are showing great strength in the opinion polls. The quarreling among them has made it highly unlikely that the Communists will be in the next French government, but success for the party in Rome would confer—in at least some French circles—a certain reflected respectability and acceptability on the party in Paris. There is also Italy's economic program, designed mainly to bring inflation under control. The International Monetary Fund has been giving Italy financial support, but only on condition that it maintain a comparatively restrictive econom-

ic policy to try to hold prices down. That, of course, will become much more difficult if the Communists come into the government carrying all of the pent-up expectations of their followers. Governing Italy currently means presiding over a drop in the standard of living, not a comfortable process regardless of who is in the cabinet. But the uncertainty over the economy and the uncertainty over future Communist influence tend to aggravate and compound each other.

It is quite wrong to speak of a possibility that the Communists will come to power in Italy. They have already come to a very substantial degree of power, especially since their gains in the 1976 election; they share widely in the actual governance of Italy. They brought down the Andreotti government by a gesture last week, because they want to renegotiate the terms of their support. The immediate prospect now is for a long and intricate parley in which the Christian Democrats will give a little ground while still seeking to avoid that final, formal recognition symbolized by cabinet appointments. Whether they succeed is entirely unpredictable.

Some Italians have vehemently protested the State Department's statement last week declaring U.S. disapproval of Communists in European governments. They called it interference in their internal affairs. But that's a bit disingenuous. If the Carter administration had said nothing, its silence would have been cited in the same quarters as evidence of acquiescence. Yet, having made that declaration, what else—if anything—ought the United States do? As a practical matter, the possibilities are not promising. This country still has influence among Italians, but that influence has greatly diminished over the past decade. Italy now seems to be moving slowly and reluctantly toward a historic turn in its politics—and for the first time in a generation, it is not waiting for Washington's approval.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Jaworski's Complaints

The Justice Department made, we suppose, the best deal it could to obtain the testimony of Tongson Park, the South Korean rice trader indicted for buying influence in Congress. In exchange for his "truthful" testimony and "full cooperation" at a deposition in Seoul and at subsequent trials here, as determined solely by the Department of Justice, the department offered him immunity from prosecution. Sure, it would have been preferable to question him out of South Korean government hearing, and to take testimony as well from current South Korean officials, including the two past ambassadors to Washington and the former director of the Korean CIA. But the Justice Department did manage to move the stalled influence-buying inquiry off the dime.

Leon Jaworski, special counsel to the House Ethics Committee, protests that Justice did not get Mr. Park to testify before a grand jury (that is, out of South Korean government hearings). True, he's unhappy that Mr. Park is not required to answer questions about present South Korean officials. True, but we note a promising loophole: This has does not apply if the involvement of the officials occurred in the United States or in the presence of U.S. officials. Mr. Jaworski also criticizes the Justice Department for suggesting that the Congress content itself with a transcript of the Seoul deposition. True, but the Justice-Tongson Park agreement will bring the South Korean to this country, where it will be possible—with his agreement, his attorney says—for Congress to take his testimony.

It has to be kept in mind that Justice and

Congress have very different aims. The Justice Department wants to make criminal cases. Congress and its members want, or so we still presume, to demonstrate that they are as vigilant in policing—and disciplining—themselves as they are in overseeing the executive branch. To do this they must see not only that no member broke a law but also that no member violated Congress's own ethical standards. They must demonstrate, in the end, a willingness to bring their own members to book for violations of the rules, and for censure or even expulsion if such punishment is warranted. There may be only a "handful" of fresh indictments (and none of sitting congressmen), the Justice Department now says. But Rep. Bruce Caputo, R-N.Y., who sat in on the opening sessions of the Park deposition, says that "dozens and dozens" of congressmen were touched in some way by the influence-buying scandal.

This is the monkey on Congress's back. It is a diplomatically embarrassing fact, but a fact no less, that Congress can't get rid of that monkey unless Seoul cooperates. Congress has the power—in its direct control over aid funds and its indirect control over the whole climate in which South Korean-U.S. relations are conducted—to bargain for further testimony by other South Koreans, even by present officials, if that proves necessary. We read Mr. Jaworski's complaints not so much as an attack on the Justice Department as a signal to South Korea that it can't get away merely by producing Tongson Park.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Russia and the Red Sea

The alarmist interpretation in the West (on the reported build-up of Soviet military strength around the Red Sea) is that the Russians are preparing now for a struggle to hold on oil supplies in a decade's time. A sign that that is not the aim would advance what the Russians fondly call the cause of peace.

—From the Guardian (London).

'Crude Warning' From U.S.

They (the Italian Communist) know that a minority Christian Democrat government cannot govern without negotiating some kind of deal with them; but they also know that an election campaign can only accentuate the antagonism between them and the Christian Democrats which they wish to avoid. It is hard to see, therefore, that new elections would at this stage be in the interest of the Communist party. In these circumstances, it is also difficult to see that

the U.S. State Department's crude warning against Communism was particularly apposite, let alone constructive. The Italian political system is peculiarly idiosyncratic, and only the extreme right wing in Italy can really welcome this kind of outside interference.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Ecuador's Transition

After nearly six years of tight control by the armed forces, Ecuador has now taken the first step towards a return to civilian rule. In a referendum on Sunday the electorate gave majority support to a new constitution, and this will be used as the basis for a presidential election in July. The country thus joins the small group of Latin American regimes—including Peru and Bolivia—which are making the transition from military rule, and the process will be watched with some interest.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 19, 1903

PARIS.—That there are two sides to every question is evidenced this morning by the commercial cable interview with Dr. W. D. Crum, President Roosevelt's Negro spokesman to the Collectors of the port of Charleston, S.C. In spite of all the opposition to the appointment, Dr. Crum points out that the Negroes of the South have made great strides toward education and proprietorship since their emancipation from slavery, and are staunch patriots.

Fifty Years Ago

January 19, 1928

MOSCOW.—Soviet officials hurried Leon Trotsky through the Kazan railway station at Moscow yesterday toward his exile, while crowds outside the station sought vainly to give him a cheer, according to reliable information reaching here. The town where Trotsky must live is reported to be near the Chinese frontier, in the Asian part of the Soviet Union. His future is still in doubt, and no one really knows if this banishment is temporary or permanent.



Carter and the Congress

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In his "calendrical" of great Americans," Woodrow Wilson made an observation about Mr. Lincoln which still stands as a fairly good test of U.S. presidents at the end of their first year in the White House.

"The most significant thing about the career of the man [Lincoln]," Wilson wrote, "is the way in which he grew steadily into a national stature... as he grew, everything formed, informed, transformed him. The process was slow but unbroken. He was not fit to be president until he actually became president. He was fit then, because learning everything as he went, he had found out how much there was to learn."

This is a startling observation from Wilson, who lost so many of his dreams of a League of Nations because he learned so little about how to get on with the Congress. And this is the question now being asked about President Carter as the Congress returns to a snowy Washington: What have they learned about one another in this first year, and how will they get on together in the second?

Consultation

They didn't get on very well in 1977 for many reasons, most of which are blamed on the President. The main charge against Carter is that he tried to do too much too soon, with too little advance consultation with the leaders of the Congress.

Arthur Schlesinger Jr., who has not been excessively critical of Democratic presidents, takes a different view. He argues in the Wall Street Journal that Jimmy Carter is doing too little too late; that he is really a Republican in Democratic clothes; and that he is not really an "activist" President, but a compromiser with the Congress, a "stand-patter" who "has tried to do rather less than Wilson, F.D.R., Truman, Kennedy or Johnson tried to do in their first year."

There is obviously something to this argument, but I don't think it's quite fair. You can argue against the "imperial presidency" and also against the "stand-patter" of Mr. Carter, but it's a little awkward to do both. Nevertheless, at the beginning of his second year, Mr. Carter is clearly in the middle between the people who think he's being too domestic too fast, and the people who think he's being too easy and too slow.

Which brings us back to Woodrow Wilson's question, which is whether new presidents are "learners" or, as he put it at another time, "whether they grow or merely swell." The testimony of the Democratic leaders who met with the President on Tuesday in the White House is that Carter has learned a lot in his first year that will be useful in his second.

Discuss in Private

For one thing, he has learned that it is wiser to discuss his policies in private and in secret with the legislative leaders than to announce them publicly and fight over them later. He has also learned that the Congress of the United States is not just a bigger Georgia Legislature, and that it is much younger, much more independent and combative than in the days of Franklin Roosevelt, House Speaker Sam Rayburn, and Senate majority leader Lyndon Johnson.

Mr. Carter was probably quite wrong in assuming, as he did in the presidential election campaign of 1976, that a Democratic president and a Democratic majority in the House and Senate would somehow produce party unity. He has learned since then that there is very little party loyalty, that most Democratic members of Congress ran ahead of him in the last election, and that the party leaders in the House and Senate can no longer command votes for his policies.

Two important things have happened since the war crisis in Vietnam and the constitutional crisis over Watergate. First, the President has lost his power to invoke "executive privilege" in the name of "national security," and second, power in the Congress has been dispersed from the leaders and the committee chairmen to the

subcommittees and the party caucuses. So everybody is more equal, and nobody is in charge. This was Carter's problem as he outlined his State of the Union message and his budget to the so-called "party leaders" this week.

Respect Values

Under these circumstances, what the Democratic leaders are hoping for is that the President, in his second year, will be more flexible than in his first. They respect his intellectual gifts and his moral values, but not his political techniques. They think he has been too remote, rigid, self-assured, and even self-righteous; but they seem to agree that he is learning and will change in the coming year.

Maybe they are right—and they probably are—but it is not at all a sure thing. Carter is learning on

the job, as Woodrow Wilson said of Lincoln, but he is a very shrewd man, and what he may be learning is that the new young independent Congress, even less than the old disciplined party Congress, will vote its own selfish interests rather than the interests of the nation.

This will come to the test fairly soon in the Panama Treaty vote, welfare reform, tax reform, the strategic arms agreements with the Soviet Union, and guarantees for a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

Changes Seen

Mr. Carter has been discussing these things with the congressional leaders this week before his State of the Union message. They have been going over their differences in his first year and the agenda for his second, and

somehow they are trying to get together.

As one of the President's most loyal supporters puts it, Mr. Carter has been thinking like a prime minister instead of like a president. He sends up a complicated energy bill, and says the freedom of the republic depends on it, without really serious consultation with congressional leaders in advance.

But there are signs that this is changing now in the new year, for good or ill, depending on your point of view. The President has gone over his messages to the Congress very carefully with the congressional leaders this week and this is taken by House Speaker Tip O'Neill and majority leader Robert Byrd in the Senate that there will be a better partnership between the White House and the Congress in 1978.

A Vote for Amnesty's Campaign

By Jonathan Power

LONDON.—Amnesty International has lost an important member of its Advisory Board—William F. Buckley Jr. In his column (JHT, Jan. 9) he wrote that he was surprised to learn of Amnesty's new anti-capital punishment campaign. "Why is the business of Amnesty to insert itself in quarrels over appropriate forms of punishment?" he asked, and then promptly resigned.

Mr. Buckley is a superb writer, but a poor reader. If he cares to look up the founding statutes of Amnesty he will find that the capital punishment campaign is no new departure—it is part of the original mandate. Indeed, in Peter Benenson's Observer article in 1961, that led to Amnesty's founding, the abolition of capital punishment is singled out as an objective in paragraph one.

Should this come as a surprise? After all, an organization that is concerned with nonviolent political prisoners must be concerned with a form of punishment which once done is final. The question of whether the person executed has been judged guilty of a violent crime or not becomes irrelevant. The question is the ability to bring back the life of a man from the grave. A question that is overpowered once one accepts that all courts are fallible and that even the best judicial systems now admit that in the not-

so-recent-past innocent people have been sent to the gallows.

The argument that Amnesty also concerns itself with torture is likewise a powerful one. Torture usually is used before a trial. There is at that point no honest way of separating the perpetrator from the victim—except by the judgment of the less than impartial.

Mr. Buckley may not be persuaded by me. But he should listen to the voice of someone he deeply admires—Andrei Sakharov, the outspoken Soviet supporter of human rights and like himself on the cautious end of the Amnesty supporters spectrum. "The abolition of the death penalty is especially important in such a country as ours," he wrote to Amnesty last year, "with its unrelenting dominance of state power and uncontrollable bureaucracy and its widespread contempt for law and moral values. You know of the decades of mass executions of innocent people which were carried out without any semblance of justice (while still more innocent people perished without any court judgment at all). We are still living in the moral atmosphere created in that era."

Strangely Mr. Buckley does not use the one argument that would give him a case: capital punish-

ment for terrorists. The morality of killing terrorists cannot properly be distinguished from the morality of killing enemy soldiers in a war. The distinctions into innocent or guilty of normal judicial practice become blurred.

Eye for an Eye

The question then becomes one of political wisdom. Is it sensible to engage the terrorist in this way? Is it not likely that capital punishment for terrorists would lead to further terrorist outrages? The terrorist could be expected to apply the doctrine of an eye for an eye. More and more innocent people would be killed. The inevitable impact of the death sentence, the drawn out appeals that often follow, and the execution itself play into the hands of the terrorist groups. The condemned terrorists become martyrs, even heroes in the eyes of many. The demarcation lines between supporters and opponents of terrorism begin to fade as liberal abolitionists become drawn into supporting the campaign for their reprieve.

Eichmann Case

There is also, I think, another argument. It was used by Victor Gollancz in 1961 in an attempt to stop the execution of Adolf Eichmann. It is an argument of emotion and passion and ultimately of faith. In the end it is the one I find most convincing: "For a court of three mortal judges to award death to such a man, on the ground of compensatory justice, is to trivialize, in a manner most grievous, the crucifixion of a whole people. One man's death, carried out with at any rate a pretense of decency, against the bestially contrived deaths of 6 million! There is a Roman word—*secus*—which means at once sacred and accursed. Secus, as one might translate it, only by God. Chained in the old legend, was *secus*; a mark was put upon him by God, precisely so that he might go forth among men and not be killed. Well, if the need for compensatory justice and the total guilt of Adolf Eichmann are both accepted, he, perhaps above all living men, is—*secus*. "He belongs to God: God alone can repay."

On Protecting

The Smoke

From Himself

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—In 1964, James I., an early model of a Joseph Califano, called smoking "loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the lungs, and dangerous to the human race." He beheaded Sir Walter Raleigh, ostensibly for political sins, but perhaps for popular smoking.

Califano, the secretary of health, education and welfare, launched an anti-smoking campaign. Although his program mild, hysterical libertarians alarmed by his plan to alter "zoo's" habits.

His plan will involve only a million a year, less than a tenth of what government spends subsidizing tobacco, and a tiny fraction of the hundreds of million cigarette companies spend on advertising.

Hazards

Like all high-octane liberals, Califano believes in the reality of almost everything, and in the saving power of inflation. He wants teachers to produce money, health hazards of smoking, although 14 million people (two white males) have quit in 14 years since the surgeon general's attack on smoking, the percentage of Americans who smoke—39 per cent—is what it was decades ago.

Califano will segregate smokers. He endorses banning smoking on airlines, a move that would produce many smokers. He wants teachers to produce money, health hazards of smoking, although 14 million people (two white males) have quit in 14 years since the surgeon general's attack on smoking, the percentage of Americans who smoke—39 per cent—is what it was decades ago.

Califano understands the dollar used to treat diseases caused by unhealthy behavior is effectively spent than is a dollar used to encourage healthier behavior. Some say it is dangerous for government to undertake modest modification of a free society inevitably is crowded with dampening decrees. Government always to some extent, a mechanism of education. The U.S. government uses incentives to encourage people to become charitable, to come home owners, and to other things. Surely it can encourage them to become smokers.

Califano's program is not a case of "government always best." It is a case of government knowing something, something obvious: Cigarettes, unlike consumer products, are addictive and dangerous.

It is rightly said that government acts to dissuade consumption of a product to indemnify persons who earned their living from the product. It is wrongly said when government acts to encourage consumption of a product. It is dangerously tempting with the citizen's "free will" will is a complicated matter. Eighty per cent of men and women who smoke are addicted. It is dangerous to try to quit, but failed. And what sense do smokers freely the accumulation of tar in their chests?

Consequences

Society can treat smoking a purely "private" matter. The consequences are matters legitimate public concern: 80 per cent of all deaths of all ages in males. Last year was a factor in 220,000 deaths from heart disease, 78,000 from lung cancer (smoking is linked 90 per cent of the 100,000 cases of lung cancer each year, 22,000 deaths from other causes, 85 per cent of deaths from breast cancer, emphysema and other diseases. Nicotine causes the death of unborn children; women who smoke during pregnancy sharply increase the risk of stillbirth or developmentally deficient children.

Beyond the annual health costs (at least \$5 billion) and productivity and wages losses \$12 billion), there is injury that so much behind related diseases—so much suffering—does to society's sense of the preciousness of life. It is not just a proper concern public policy. It is a public scandal.

Funds Depleted

Strike Threatens Pensions Of Retired U.S. Coal Miners

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (WP).—The pensions of more than 80,000 retired coal miners are being cut off as the 43-day-old strike by the United Mine Workers depletes its funds.

Trustees of the UMW north

and retirement funds announced yesterday that February pensions for miners who retired before 1976—most of the union's 87,000 retirees—cannot be paid because of a lack of money.

The funds had only \$1.6 million with which to pay \$30 million in benefits for the 80,000 pre-1976 retirees. Their monthly checks normally are \$235 for those who receive government black-lung benefits, and \$260 for those who do not.

Other Benefits

About half the retirees receive Social Security benefits, and three-fourths get black-lung compensation from the government, which ranges from \$219.70 a month for one person to \$439.70 for a miner with three or more dependents. Social Security and black-lung payments will continue.

The pension cutoff follows the termination of medical and hospitalization benefits, which stopped when the strike began on Dec. 6.

Wave of Strikes

Health and pension benefits are financed by production royalties, and the trust funds receive no money when a strike shuts the industry. The funds normally have enough money to weather a strike, but a summer-long wave of wildcat shutdowns depleted the funds before the current strike began.

It is the first time since 1949, when a previous UMW pension fund went broke, that the union's pension benefits have been suspended.

Warning by Trustees

The cutoff was not a surprise in the coalfields. The trustees had warned of it when they barely scraped together the \$30 million necessary for January's pension payments. A number of pensioners have already written the funds' offices saying they will be forced to sell their homes to meet living expenses.

The only UMW retirees who will continue to receive pensions are the 6,500 miners or surviving spouses of miners who retired during or after 1976, who are covered by a separate fund. That fund, which pays pensions averaging \$426 a month, has more than \$700 million in assets but cannot be touched because it is set aside for future retirees under federal law, according to a spokesman for the funds.

UMW president Arnold Miller issued a statement noting that the cutoff had been expected and asserting that the retirees "are as determined as we are that this tragic event will not make us knuckle under to the mine owners at the bargaining table."



UP TO GLORY—The Fairlawn Baptist Church just outside Radford, Va., going up in flames. Local firemen tried in vain to save it from being a total loss.

Similar Goals Cited

2 International 'Think' Groups Weigh Merger

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (WP).

The Trilateral Commission—many of whose members moved into influential positions in the Carter administration—is considering a merger with another international organization of prominent leaders.

The prospective partner is the Paris-based Atlantic Institute. If the merger goes through, it is likely to trigger more conspiracy charges similar to those heard a year ago when many Trilateral Commission members got key jobs in the Carter administration.

That caused leftists and rightists to speculate that the commission was a mechanism for infiltrating the government.

President Carter was a member. So was Vice-President Mondale; and Mr. Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, was a director of the commission.

Other Trilateralists

Other trilateralists in the administration include Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, Defense Secretary Harold Brown, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young, Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Under Secretary of State Richard Cooper.

George Franklin, the Trilateral Commission's coordinator, said yesterday that the merger idea is prompted by the fact that the two organizations overlap in many areas.

By getting together, he said, they might better avoid wasteful duplications of effort and competition in raising funds.

Mr. Franklin stressed, however, that a merger is by no means certain. The two organizations, he said, are just beginning to explore

the idea and, even if they come to an agreement approved by both their memberships, nothing is expected to happen for several months.

Many Similarities

As he points out, both organizations are similar in many important respects. The Trilateral Commission, which was founded by David Rockefeller in 1973, has been described as a "sophisticated establishment Rotary Club" and a "floating seminar for business and academic and political leaders."

Its members are mainly establishment figures recruited from North America, Western Europe

and Japan. About every nine months, they get together to discuss world problems, and the commission hires experts to make special studies.

The Atlantic Institute is directed by Martin Hillenbrandt, a former U.S. ambassador to West Germany, and as one Trilateral staffer said, "At any given time, there's probably an overlapping group of 10 to 20 individuals who hold membership in both."

However, the two groups are not identical. The Trilateral Commission tries to suggest policy options on a variety of topics, while the Atlantic Institute is geared more toward instituting and subsidizing research on economic problems.

Wide Abuses Alleged

Senate Panel Checks Bias in Insurance Sales

By Jo Thomas

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (NYT).—Irma Carroll, widowed after 28 years of marriage, decided to switch auto insurance companies when Geico & Affiliates closed its local office in Raleigh, N.C., and she figured that "a widow might need a little more help."

So she inquired how much one auto insurance policy would cost, and was told "about \$180." "Everything went all right," she recalled, "until they got to whether I was married or single, and I said I was a widow, and she said, 'Oh, my God, in this case it will go up about \$200.'"

Mrs. Carroll is among consumer, government and industry witnesses scheduled to testify today and tomorrow before the Citizens and Shareholders Rights subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is investigating reports of discriminatory practices by insurance companies.

Many insurance underwriting manuals obtained by the subcommittee staff show that agents writing auto and homeowner insurance policies at standard rates are instructed to reject applicants because of occupation, sex, marital status and other factors that the manuals concede are subjective and unsubstantiated.

Beauticians and manicurists (unmarried) are considered poor risks. So are musicians, farm workers, professional athletes, waiters, cooks and military personnel under 25. So are divorced persons, particularly if they are men.

"While we admittedly cannot readily document our opinions on this and many other points," the underwriting manual for the Continental Insurance Companies observed, "we nevertheless are con-

vinced, without the slightest reservation, that, when considered as a group rather than as individuals, persons engaged in some occupations have a much greater frequency of loss under home-owners policies than do persons engaged in some other occupations....

"While we do not maintain statistics by occupation—far too often we have not known what they were—this is not a completely unsupported opinion. It is supported by observation and the scars of experience," the manual said.

'Model' Risks

Occupations listed by Continental as having high losses include advertising employees, antique dealers, caterers, fashion designers, hairdressers, radio or television station executives, and restaurateurs.

These occupations simply attract a "disproportionate percentage" of persons who fail to resemble the company's model risk: a stable, conservative married man who pays his debts and stays home. Bad risks, according to the manual, include "the swinger, the high flyer, the ostentatious, the excessive entertainer, the celebrity, the slow payer who lives beyond his means, the excessive drinker or gambler (including amateur), the emotionally unstable and quick-tempered, the exhibitionist, the jet set member, the divorcee and the just plain ornery."

Shirtless, Shiftless

"There is also the type," the manual said, "who has never lived anywhere but in a rural area. He commutes to an industrial plant, does odd jobs, lives on relief, or lets his wife make the living. You can usually spot his place. Sometimes in the summer he can be seen sitting on his

front porch without his shirt. He is not a good risk."

The introduction to the Continental underwriting manual says that it was written in 1969 and revised in 1975.

"I think the guy that wrote that meant it," George Keyes, general counsel to the Continental Companies, said. "He was a Texas. I'm a New Yorker. I was brought up with people who sit on the porch without their shirts."

Mr. Keyes conceded that insurance underwriting is "not a science" but often entails a "gut reaction" to signs that a person may be a bad, or target, risk.

Rate Structure

"Target risks are dangerous," he said. "We're trying to make money writing insurance. If we insure you and insure a target risk and someone hits the target, we raise rates and you're unhappy."

Occupational warning signs for risky applicants at the Lumberman's Mutual Insurance Co. include junk dealers, traveling salesmen and artists. The Hartford Insurance Group has cautioned against airline stewards, iron and foundry workers, construction workers and garment workers.

Kenneth Hahn, superintendent of Los Angeles County and one of the scheduled witnesses, has contended that his entire county is discriminated against by auto insurance companies. He has reported that drivers in Lakewood, a city in the county, have half the accidents of Bakersfield, in Kern County, but pay 50 per cent more for auto insurance.

Although males under 25 traditionally have paid higher rates, the data underlying a report of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners reveals that 89 per cent of all male drivers under 25 have not filed claims.

Kidnappers' Diaries Show

Ransom Aim in '76 U.S. Case Was Mansion Aid

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—The three Californians who kidnapped 26 schoolchildren and their bus driver aimed to extort money to restore an old mansion, according to a new book.

The 1976 kidnapping of a Chowchilla school bus failed when the children and their driver escaped from an underground hideaway.

The abductors, F. Woods,

26; James Schoenfeld, 26, and his brother Richard, 23, pleaded guilty and are awaiting sentence.

Details of their motives emerged in a book, "Why Have They Taken Our Children?" by detective Jack Baugh and journalist Jefferson Morgan.

The authors said that diaries written by James Schoenfeld showed that the three men intended to ask \$5 million in ransom to realize Mr. Woods' dream to buy and restore Ransdort House, a decaying Victorian mansion south of San Francisco.

Diaries Not Released

The diaries have not been released because of a court order. But Mr. Baugh and Mr. Jefferson said they showed that the men intended to hold most of the ransom for five years, wrongly believing that it would then be too late to prosecute them.

The children escaped before the ransom demand could be delivered.

The book said that the abductors planned to have the money dropped from an aircraft and then escape in a car painted black to prevent detection from the air.

One of them was to take off in a commandeered plane and throw out human dummies fitted with parachutes to confuse searchers.

The book said that none of the men knew how to pilot a plane and intended to take an aircraft fitted with an automatic pilot. The man aboard was to parachute to safety, leaving the plane to crash. The three intended eventually to escape to Nevada.

U.S. Sees Rise In Arms Sales

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—The Defense Department yesterday estimated that foreign arms sales rose nearly \$2 billion to a record \$13.2 billion despite President Carter's sales-outbreak policy.

Pentagon spokesman Tom Ross, who announced the estimate, also said that U.S. weapons sales abroad would rise still further in 1979 to \$13.8 billion.

U.S. foreign arms sales for the 1977 financial year, which ended on Oct. 1, totaled \$11.3 billion. In June last year President Carter announced a policy of reducing 1978 arms sales below the 1977 level.

According to Mr. Baugh and Mr. Jefferson, the plot was inspired by the Clint Eastwood film, "Dirty Harry." The three studied nearly every rural school in central California before deciding on the school at Chowchilla.

Before the abduction, they dug a hole at a quarry owned by Mr. Woods' father and buried a furniture van in it. The children and the bus driver were eventually held hostage in the van.

The book says that Mr. Eastwood also helped detectives working on the case to get fingerprints of a would-be scriptwriter friend of Mr. Woods. The friend was known to have discussed with Mr. Woods several crime-film scenarios.

The fingerprints helped clear the writer of involvement in the crime, the book said.

John D. Lyng, 72, Former Premier Of Norway, Dies

OSLO, Jan. 18 (AP).—John Daniel Lyng, 72, a former Norwegian premier and foreign minister, died of cancer early today.

Mr. Lyng, a conservative, was premier in a four-party non-Socialist cabinet from Aug. 23 to Sept. 26, 1963.

He served as foreign minister in the non-Socialist coalition of Premier Per Borten from Oct. 12, 1965, to May 23, 1970.

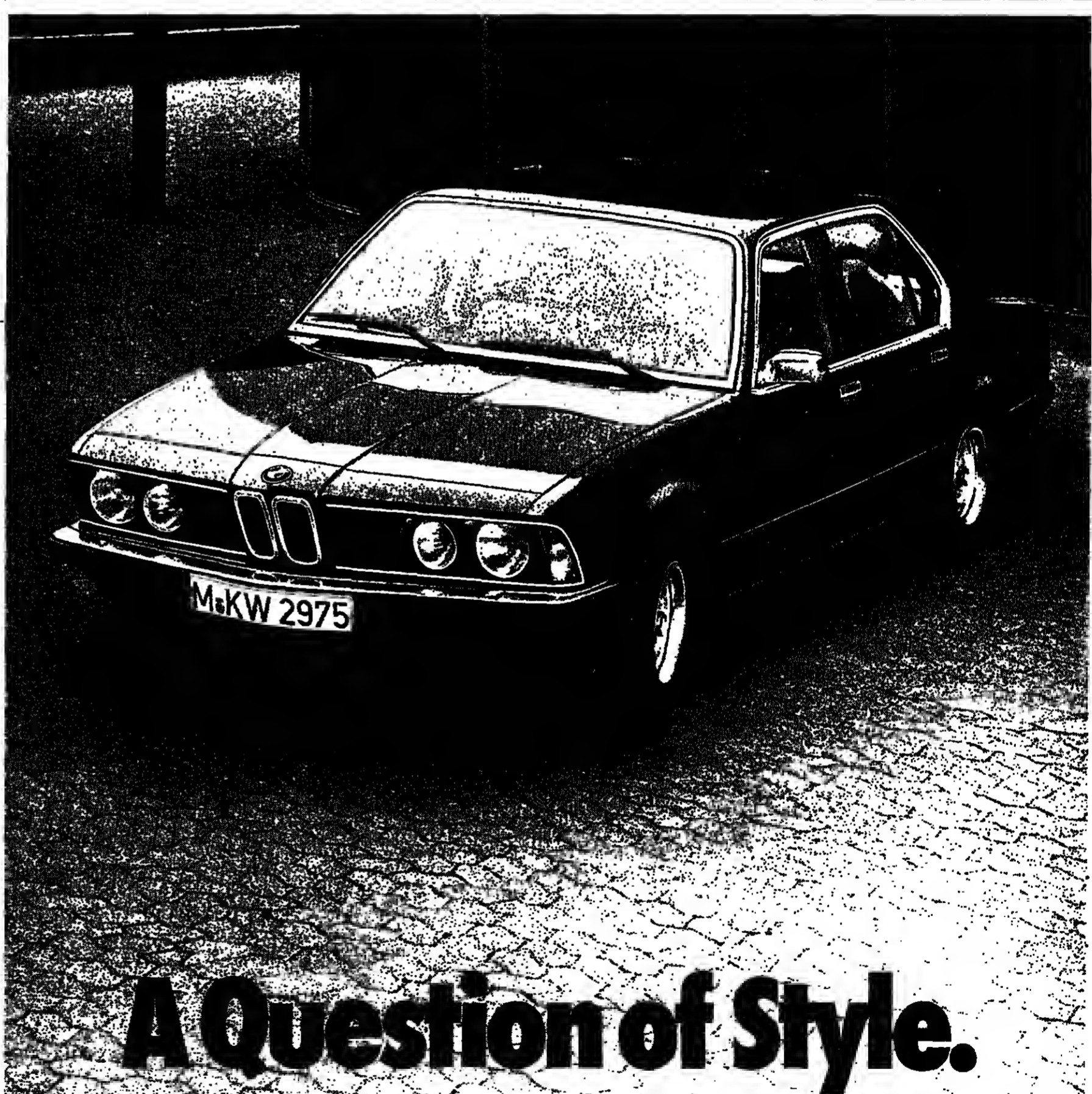
He was a member of parliament (Storting) from 1945 to 1968 and from 1971 to 1975, representing the conservative Høyre party.

Ksenofont A. Kocheshkov MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (UPI).—The Soviet press today reported the death Sunday of Ksenofont A. Kocheshkov, 64.

Mr. Kocheshkov, a professor of chemistry at Moscow University and a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, specialized in research on organometallic compounds.

DEATH NOTICE

MANUEL JIMENEZ COSIO (Mexico) died 15 January 1978 in Paris. Born 10 Madrid 1915. Left Spain in 1934 for London. Went to Mexico in 1940. City of Mexico since 1946. He leaves his mother, wife, Gabriela, and four daughters, Margarita and Natalia to the U.S.A., Carolina and Alejandra. Private funeral. Date of memorial service to be announced later.



A Question of Style.

Automobile styling not only indicates the origin of a model, it also embodies a certain character. The BMW image is traditionally one of functionalism and dynamic power, and the best expression of this unique character is found in the new BMWs. In spite of their larger dimensions and increased passenger accommodation, they appear less pretentious and cumbersome than other cars of a similar size in the international luxury class.

For us at BMW there is a difference between pretentiousness and exclusiveness, and the discreet functional elegance of the new BMWs illustrates this distinction. BMW cars owe their style to their makers, but they are a tribute to the taste of those who buy them.

BMW cars

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BMW—Sheer driving pleasure

Angry Teamsters Cite Chiefs' Pay


WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—The list of Teamsters union officials earning more than \$100,000 a year is getting so large it can no longer be considered exclusive, a dissident Teamsters group says.

Nineteen union officials received more than \$100,000 in salaries, allowances and expenses during 1976 and 54 officials were paid more than \$70,000 last year, according to the Professional Drivers Council.

The Council, claiming 3,700 members, said yesterday that its information was from U.S. Labor Department records. Teamster officials were not available for comment.

Tremor Hits Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—A major tremor was felt in western Argentina yesterday, including the central city of Cordoba, officials said.



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INTERNATIONAL TENDER NOTICE

WATER SUPPLY FOR THE INDUSTRIAL AREA OF GABES

The Société Nationale d'Exploitation et de Distribution des Eaux (S.O.N.E.D.E.) is launching a call for international tenders in connection with the acquisition of supplies required for the realization of six drilling rigs for a 1,000-meter depth to supply the industrial zone of Gabès with water.

These supplies—partially financed by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development—represent the following:

"Casing API Tubes" of a total length of 5,360 meters—360 meters with an 18 5/8" diameter and 5,000 meters with a 13 3/8" diameter; furnishing of drilling accessories; furnishing of six drilling heads; furnishing of 600 meter-long strainers for drilling.

Tender files may be withdrawn at the S.O.N.E.D.E. (Service Marchés), 23 Rue Jawaher Leï Nehru—Montfleury—Tunis, against payment of fifty (50) Tunisian Dinars.

The deadline for submitting offers and opening envelopes is set for the 14th of April, 1978, at 11 a.m.

9. Homesick.
(Another good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

TENDER NOTICE

THE MALAWI GOVERNMENT

**CONSTRUCTION OF ASPHALTIC
OVERLAYS ON ROUTE M1**

CONTRACT No. 8/78

PREQUALIFICATION OF TENDERS

The Malawi Government intends to apply the proceeds of a loan from the Africa Special Fund to the construction of asphaltic overlays to roads 4.5 kilometre, alumina-surfaced carriageways at the following approximate locations on Route M1 in the Central Region of Malawi:

Section 1: 7 km within Lilongwe City from the Lilongwe River Bridge to the southern City boundary.

Section 2: 4 km from 40 km to 44 km south at the Lilongwe City boundary.

Section 3: 7.5 km between 60 km and 68 km south of the Lilongwe City boundary.

The thickness of asphaltic overlay required is expected to vary between 40 mm and 60 mm. In certain sections the overlay will consist of a repaving course and a wearing course and it is anticipated that up to 13 cm of such subgrade course work will be involved. The work will also include the making-up of the 1.5 m shoulders with naturally occurring gravel material, over the full length of the scheduled sections.

It is anticipated that request for tenders will be issued in mid-March, 1978, with a tender period of 60 days.

Firms wishing to be included in the list of selected tenders should apply for the prequalification questionnaire to:

**SCOTT WILSON
KIRKBRICK AND
PARTNERS**
P.O. Box 154,
Lilongwe, Malawi.
Telephone: Lilongwe 291.
Telex: Malawi 4162. Teletype 44.

Responses to the questionnaire should reach the Lilongwe office of Scott Wilson Kirkbrack & Partners not later than 31st February, 1978.

Tender documents will be issued only to contractors who respond to this notice and can satisfy the pre-qualification requirements of the Malawi Government and no reason for rejections will be given.

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

**MINISTRY OF
WATER DEVELOPMENT**

**INVITATION
TO TENDER**

**MOMBASA AND
COASTAL WATER
SUPPLY PROJECT**

The Government at Kenya invites tenders for Contract KC/56A—Supply and Delivery of Valves for Distribution Systems.

The Contract comprises the supply and delivery C.I.P. Mombasa of the following valves and sleeves:

Approximately 230 no. sluice valves, ranging in size from 50 mm to 80 mm nominal diameter.

Approximately 110 air valves, in sizes of 100 mm and 80 mm nominal diameter.

Approximately 5 no. pressure reducing valves and butterfly valves.

Approximately 80 no. fire hydrants.

Tender documents are expected to be available on or about 9th January 1978 and the period for preparation and submission of tenders will be 3 months. Contractors who wish to be issued with tender documents should apply in writing to:

**The Director, Water Department,
Ministry of Water Development,
P.O. Box 30521
NAIROBI, KENYA.**

Tender documents will be issued only against payment of a deposit of K. Shs 20/-. The deposit may be by way of a crossed cheque in Kenya currency payable to "The Director Water Department". The deposit will be refunded on receipt of a valid and complete tender at the correct time.

Tenders are advised that they will only be considered if they meet 5. If they can satisfy the Director Water Department as to their experience and competence to manufacture the Pipe concerned. Any deposit by tenders not considered qualified will also be refunded.

**E. A. NGUNYA,
DIRECTOR
OF WATER DEVELOPMENT
MINISTRY
OF WATER DEVELOPMENT**

Dream Boat, A Museum, Is for Sale

By Jules B. Farber


NIEUWERSLUIS, the Netherlands (DET)—The oldest Dutch houseboat—built at the turn of the century by Wijbrand O.J. Nieuwenkamp, an architect, painter and graphic artist—will go on sale at the International Dusseldorf Boat Show (running from tomorrow until Jan. 29, for 1 million deutsche marks (roughly \$470,000).

The present owner, Marinus Brandt, 39, feels that now is the time to move on to terra firma before his two children (3 years old and 8 months) fall overboard or damage the valuable interior. Brandt acquired this floating museum eight years ago while he was a bachelor.

Brandt, a marketing man who specializes in developing recreational objects and toys, was invited to exhibit this unusual "woodboat" (houseboat) at the West German show, which has a "Partnership With the Netherlands" theme this year. Not wanting to disrupt family life, he refused to tow the houseboat to Dusseldorf.

At a stand in Hall 5, he will present the exhibition's most unusual and highest-priced entry through documents. On display will be color photographs of the architect's original 1898 building sketches and a book detailing the boat's history and wanderings through 1930. Interested parties must voyage to Nieuwersluis, not far from Amsterdam, for a first-hand inspection. The sale is conditioned by an agreement to retain the historical inheritance intact.

Christened de Zwerwer (the Wanderer) in 1900 by its builder,



Above: one of the many teak and Nieuwenkamp of the Wanderer. At right: a part Holland's oldest house-

the houseboat is fitted with 17th-century cabinets and chests, Delft blue tiles, precious leaded-glass windows, porcelain basins, an impressive fireplace, old chandeliers and many other antiques. Two years later, when his family expanded, Nieuwenkamp added on to the front and rear, bringing the total size to 100 by 17 feet with a maximum height of 13 feet.

Brandt was living on a jalk, an old Frisian boat, when he heard that de Zwerwer, moored nearby, would be auctioned off by its owner to meet financial obligations. Brandt commented: "It was badly battered on the narrow, heavy-traffic channel leading to the Veerth River. This relic of more glorious days, neglected as it changed hands four times, was going on the block for its antique wood, tiles, glass and furniture. Fearing I might lose out to the salvagers, I bought it an hour before the sale. Dealers have been coming around ever since and Sotheby's furniture expert recently tried to buy the two big Gelderse cabinets. But nothing will leave the ship.

"After I became skipper of this

WAVERLEY ROOT: *The Wi*

A vegetable is not without honor, save in its own country. The tomato and the potato are natives of the New World but the United States did not accept them until, having traveled abroad, the tomato was returned to America from Italy and the potato from Ireland.

A similar phenomenon occurred in the reverse direction when okra (which is admittedly a vegetable easier to do without than either the tomato or the potato), a native of the Eastern Hemisphere which might easily have been imported from the Middle East or from Africa before the time of Columbus, failed to attract the attention of Europe until, after having been transported to the New World and put to good use there, it was returning to the Old. Even then, its reception could hardly be described as a gastronomic event.

Okra was introduced into the Western Hemisphere by Negro slaves from Africa, probably its place of origin, though some votes have been cast for Asia. I have read that it was eaten in Africa in prehistoric times, but this information was not accompanied by any details which would permit confirming or confuting it. "The Horlicks Cookbook" reproduces an ancient Egyptian painting in which is alleged to depict slaves harvesting okra from trellises, but if the fruits shown were supposed to be okra, the Egyptians were singularly inaccurate painters.

A significant testimonial to the close association between okra and Africa is provided in Brazil, where a sect known as the Candomblé has transferred its customs from one continent to another and maintained them intact for two centuries or so, alien soil. Among the consecrated dishes which are prepared by its priestesses for their ritual observances, one is based on okra, which has to be prepared according to a ritual formula from which any deviation would be sacrilege.

Very Name

Okra is also tied to Africa by its very name. It comes from *akraman* or *akramen*, from the Twi language spoken on the Gold Coast. Negroes from Angola brought okra to America, too, but called it, in Umbundu, *otchingombo* or *ngombo*. This became gumbo, but has changed its meaning. Gumbo originally meant the vegetable, but is now applied to almost the only dish, except soups, in which okra is used in the United States, a catch-all stew adopted from the Indians (one of the ingredients it caught in their time was owl), which was thickened with file powder made from dried sassafras leaves.

When okra appeared on the scene, it displaced file powder as the thickener and gave its other name to the stew. However there are traditionalists (who do not know they are traditionalists) in the South, who still prepare the powder to okra as the thickener. Today, there are gumbos which have no gumbo (i.e., okra) in them at all. I am told

More Californians Choosing

By Sharon Johnson

LOS ANGELES (NYT).—In rapidly increasing numbers, Californians are choosing to wed in ceremonies sometimes called "instant marriages."

They are taking advantage of a procedure that was originally intended to accommodate unmarried couples who had been living together for a number of years, perhaps bearing children, and who wanted to legalize their relationship secretly in a state that does not recognize common law marriages.


The state's Confidential Marriage Act provides for a procedure that has few of the encumbrances of the traditional marriage license—requiring only that a couple complete a certificate costing \$5 at one of 200 wedding chapels scattered throughout the state or at a church. There is no blood test with its three-day wait and no public record of the marriage. The only way the certificate can be seen is through a court order or on the request of one of the spouses; in any event the date of the marriage remains secret since the certificate does not contain it.

The confidential marriage isn't new, but the fervor for it is. Confidential marriages have been possible in California since 1877, when the law establishing the procedure was enacted. Few couples knew about it, however.

Then, in 1971, a minor revision to the old law had the wedding certificates had to be filed with the county clerk instead of with one's church—set off a wave of publicity by the state's wedding chapels, which began to advertise "instant marriages" as if they were just invented.

Most Californians still value their privacy and marriages placed in the public record and still see a measure of safety in blood tests. But the instant marriages have climbed in number from 1,076 during the first 10 months of the revised statute to 19,051 in 1976 and 39,125 last year. (Traditionally, licensed marriages totaled 151,294 last year.)

The popularity of the method has led some legal authorities to



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ical drawings made by Wijnbrandt of the exterior and interior of the ship, for sale for \$470,000.

A beautiful wreck, I started digging into her past. I found a tiny museum in Edam set up by Nieuwenkamp's family with his graphic work, drawings and shipboard furniture. We managed to buy blueprints, interior and exterior drawings and cabinets from the curator, who knew they would be going home. At an antiquarian, we located Nieuwenkamp's book, *'My House on the Water'*, about his dream ship. It has a cover coat of arms bearing the Latin legend, *'Vagando acquiro'*."

Brandt engaged cabinetmakers and maritime craftsmen to clean up wood rot, replace benches, make doors and fix leaded-glass windows. Emphasis was on authentic restoration. In pulling off plywood and scraping off layers of paint, they found beautifully carved decorations. After three years' work, following Nieuwenkamp's plans, the boat was back in its original state. Brandt's dedication to preserving this movable monument have pleased the imaginative architect.

Nieuwenkamp had the idea of combining the elements of water



and pastoral serenity in a houseboat with all the amenities and antique trappings he enjoyed in his residence near Haarlem. He encountered family criticism but persisted with his concept.

Installed Atelier

When the plans were drawn, he stripped his residence of everything of aesthetic value. He even dismantled his atelier, which was created from ecotically carved beams and panels picked up in 1899 in Indonesia. All of this was transported to a Haarlemmer Lake wharf to be fitted into the boat.

An atelier was included so he could draw and print etchings. The steel-hull construction was riveted by hand. Cork lining went between the double walls to fight dampness and assure heat retention. Under the ship

The Travels of the Honora

that using both in the same dish is inadvisable unless you are fond of stew with the consistency of glue.

Okra is always harvested unripe, about 2 1/3 months after planting, when the pods, which are its most edible part, are from 1 1/2 to 2 inches long. If allowed to ripen, okra becomes fibrous and unpalatable. In America it is usually seen in stews and soups in cross section, cut into thick disks which look like little wheels, with a seed nestled between each pair of spokes.

The taste is pleasing, a little tart, clean, and the disks feel crisp under the teeth, characteristically the outstanding characteristic of okra is that it is mucilaginous, which is what makes it good thickener.

It is seldom cooked in the United States as a separate vegetable for its own sake, though there are exceptions—an okra and tomato dish in Texas, for instance, or Charleston's okra pilau, otherwise known as Limping Susan.

Dying Interest

Fresh okra used to be a fixture in American vegetable markets, but it is disappearing now, for it is one of the sorts of food which supermarkets prefer not to handle; instead it is sold canned, frozen or dried, which may be very interesting in it is dying. In a 1974 survey made by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, adults named okra as one of three vegetables they liked least, and children rated it with four they liked least.

In Europe, there has been no

problem of a decline of interest in okra, for okra, despite its claim to being a prodigal son, has never aroused a great deal of European interest, exception made for the extreme southwest corner, which is in the Middle East gastronomic belt, and Spain, where the Moors introduced it.

I read with some surprise in a guide for Americans abroad that okra (which, incidentally, is described as a sort of squash, proof enough that its author is not a Southerner) is "very common . . . in France; in England and Germany less so."

It happens that I have lived in France for more than 35 years and I have yet to see okra.

Okra is the contrary of a luxury food. Now grown almost everywhere in tropical, subtropical and warm temperate regions, it is a food of the Third World, where it is much more than a thickener.

Like Asparagus

In India, where a variety slightly different from the American one is known as *bendi-kai*, it is eaten fresh, prepared like asparagus, or is pickled. In the Middle East, including Greece and Egypt, where it is called by its Arabic name of *bamayah* or *bamieh*, the tender young pods enter into various combinations, a favorite being okra and chopped meat.

In North Africa, tropical Africa and Madagascar, the pods, fresh or dried, and the leaves, also fresh or dried, are widely eaten; the stems, about 2 feet around a little less, and even the calyxes are eaten, though rarely.

he 'Instant Marriage' Route

suggest that it might be a first step toward minimizing government involvement in such personal matters as marriage and divorce. The American Bar Association has proposed a model statute that contains a provision resembling California's, Montana and Texas already have similar laws.

Some Californians choose the confidential marriage for the reason it was provided—they have been living together and want to get married secretly. More often the reason is the simplicity of the procedure.

For their part, the chapels have been making the instant marriage an attractive act by changing settings, ranging from secluded chateau to the Queen Mary, the ocean liner which is now a tourist attraction in Long Beach. Couples can be married in a five-minute ceremony costing as little as \$30 or a candlelight ceremony rounded up on videotape for \$150. The staffs of the chapels will take care of everything, including hiring a minister for those who want one.

Despite its popularity, not everyone is pleased with the Confidential Marriage Act. In 1975 the California Conference of Local Health Officers urged the state legislature to amend the law to require blood and rubella tests. The conference said the change was necessary because about 4 percent of all blood tests performed in California are positive, which means that as many as 5,000 people have syphilis. The conference urged rubella tests in the hope that they move to decrease the possibility of birth defects.

Los Angeles County Supervisor Kenneth Hahn said that he witnessed wedding chapels would screen couples more carefully than they do—to make certain that a couple is of legal age (18 years old) and that neither the man nor the woman is married to someone else.

Spokesmen for a number of chapels said that if they suspected a couple were too young, they would ask for birth certificates. And they said they would not marry couples who had obviously been drinking or using drugs.

September 1

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BOEING 747 SP :	Tuesday-Saturday	9.15 a.m.
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BOEING 707 :	Monday	3.45 p.m.



a oil tank for central heating has been placed in a large storage area.

In the meantime, the architect continued his search for lumber to further embellish the interior. He brought back teak from the Orient, olive wood from Lebanon, mahogany teak and pitch pine from America. All were selected for color and grain to complement the antique pieces and paneling.

Working alongside the maritime artists, Nieuwenkamp carved doors and panels with his own graphic designs, using a fin-de-siècle style then in fashion and now wistfully romanticized nostalgic. From the gangplank, a visitor can see the ship's center and walks down a few steps to the dining area, which is lined with precious porcelain China cupboards, a rare complete series of Delft

blue tiles depicting children's games and tile tableaux. The starboard side opens to an efficient kitchen walled with old Delft tiles and small church doors hiding modern appliances brought in by the Brandts. Near the entrance is a curious three-panel spice cabinet, enriched with ship and mill carvings, which has been photographed several times by the Netherlands National Monuments Committee. Behind the kitchen is another small breakfast and work area, with steps leading to a child's bedroom.

Modern Bathroom

The dining area opens onto a spacious lower living room hung with massive copper chandeliers and containing the huge 17th-century cabinets, tiled hearth with a plaster ship relief made by Nieuwenkamp, leaded-glass windows, paneling and ample comfortable seating arrangements. On the far end are steps going up to the bedroom that had also served as an atelier. The Brandts added a modern bathroom. Underneath, and also reachable from the living room, are two sleeping berths with ceilings so low only small children can stand upright.

"This is certainly the oldest boat in existence built specifically as a movable home," Brandt commented. "There are many flat-bottomed boats used as houses on Dutch waters which are older but they were originally made for transport and later converted."

In selling the boat, Brandt wants to ensure that everything stays on board, right down to the historical documents and framed drawings. All he has to do is find a connoisseur with a penchant for an elegant water life—and 1 million deutsche marks.

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**Japan Offers
To Cut Tariffs
Average 42%****But Condition Plan
On Equal EEC Slash**

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Japan said today it would reduce its offer of import tariff cuts averaging 42 per cent on 2,500 manufactured goods if the Common Market insisted on smaller overall reductions.

The International Trade and Industry Ministry, only hours after announcing the offer, said the cuts would be reduced to less than 40 per cent if the EEC went ahead with its proposal.

The ministry was commenting on the outcome of a meeting of EEC ministers yesterday, which gave its negotiators at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) talks in Geneva the go-ahead to follow a U.S. proposal for 40-per-cent cuts.

But the ministry made clear that the nine-nation group would probably seek smaller cuts in preference to French insistence that 40 per cent was too high.

While making plain its concern should the EEC agree to a lower figure, the Japanese ministry added it would still make the offer of 42 per cent.

The cuts, to be carried out over eight years starting in 1979, would lower Japanese import tariffs to an average of 6.2 from 10.6 per cent, the ministry said.

Of the 2,500 items, tariffs on 800 products including steel and machinery would be cut by more than 40 per cent; those on 1,400 items by 40 per cent and those on 320 other items either by less than 40 per cent or not at all, the ministry said.

The proposed reductions would follow the so-called harmonization principle which calls for small cuts in low tariffs and large cuts in high tariffs, it said.

On non-tariff barriers, another subject to be discussed in Geneva, Japan said it has received 92 requests for removal and is ready to remove or ease 17 of these barriers but will reject 23 other requests including demands for the removal of import curbs on leather and silk thread.

The remaining 53 requests will be negotiated individually or with groups of countries in the course of the talks.

Details Submitted

GENEVA, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—The Japanese ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva deposited a 400-page document, detailing his government's trade offer, with the GATT secretariat today. The 92 requests for removal of the talks, formally begun in 1973, agreed here last November to submit by the week beginning Jan. 15 their individual replies to trade concessions demanded by the other countries involved.

The Japanese document was the first received. The United States and the EEC were expected to deposit their offers on Friday.

Dollar Steady, Trade Light

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP-DJ).—The dollar remained buoyant against most major currencies in thin dealings today as the foreign exchange market anxiously awaited President Carter's annual State of the Union address to Congress.

"There is no doubt the market is waiting to see the contents of that speech," one trader asserted. In advance of tomorrow's speech, operators covered any short dollar positions and then pulled out of the market today, dealers said. Conditions were noticeably thin in late trading.

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar finished at 2.133 DM, up 5 points on the day but down from its intraday high of 2.138 DM. The Bundesbank bought an estimated \$5.5 million at the afternoon fixing.

The Swiss National Bank apparently led central bank activity today, offering francs for deutsche marks, especially, and for dollars. This gave the dollar an even broader lift, one dealer commented. The amount of intervention could not be determined. Against the franc, the dollar climbed 2.5 centimes to 2.0175 francs—its highest level in over a week. The franc also declined against the mark.

The Belgian authorities announced today one-percentage-point reductions in the discount and Lombard rates to 7.5 per cent. The news had little effect on the franc, dealers said, and the dollar finished at 33.05 francs against 33.00 late yesterday.

There were reports that the

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Crane Buys 8.6% of Zapata**

Crane Co. has purchased 630,800 shares, or about 8.6 per cent of the outstanding common stock of Zapata Corp. Crane, a diversified manufacturer of pollution control systems, steel products and aerospace equipment, says the Zapata purchases were made in the open market at prices ranging from \$14.50 a share to \$19.50 per share over the last month at a total cost of about \$10.6 million. Crane says it acquired the shares for the purpose of acquiring an equity interest in Zapata and does not intend to seek control of Zapata, propose a merger or other form of combination. Although in the past Crane has taken action to take over companies after acquiring an equity interest in them, Crane says it does not plan to take any such action with respect to Zapata, an offshore drilling and mining company. Crane adds that if appropriate opportunities are available to do so, depending on market conditions and other factors, it plans to continue to purchase Zapata shares.

Toyota, Nissan Exports Soar

Japan's two largest motor companies, Toyota and Nissan, report record 1977 exports following sharply increased sales to Britain and the United States. Toyota exported 1.41 million vehicles, a 30-per-cent increase over 1976, while shipments to Britain were up 27.3 per cent and those to the

United States increased 27.1 per cent. Nissan exported 1.22 million vehicles, up 8.5 per cent from the previous year. U.K. and U.S. sales increased 39.3 and 18.4 per cent, respectively. Toyota exported 31,035 vehicles to Britain, 551,410 to the United States and 108,994 to Saudi Arabia. The figure for Saudi Arabia was up 25 per cent from 1976. Nissan exported 102,976 vehicles to Britain and 488,887 to the United States. Toyota's production for the year was a record 2.72 million vehicles, up 9.4 per cent from 1976. Nissan's production, however, fell 1.1 per cent to 2.28 million. Both firms say a substantial increase in their sales to Britain this year should be avoided to prevent unnecessary conflict between the two countries. They say efforts should be made to maintain overall Japanese car exports to the U.K. market this year at the 1977 level of about 10.6 per cent. But Toyota says it will seek a gradual increase in its share, as prospects for the U.K. market were now much brighter.

Zenith to Write Down Swiss Unit

Zenith Radio will write down its investment in Zenith Time, its Swiss watch-making subsidiary, and related watch-distribution operations, resulting in a charge against fourth-quarter earnings of about 40 cents a share. Zenith says the operations have not been profitable and accounted for less than 3 per cent of consolidated sales.

Chrysler Dented by New Compacts' Faults

DETROIT, Jan. 18 (AP-DJ).—When Chrysler introduced its Aspen and Volare compacts in 1976 it drew high praise and put the company at the forefront of the U.S. industry's move to smaller cars.

But now that image has been dented. Owners have complained about everything from chattering engines to mismatched carpets. One consumer group has named the cars—which account for more than 40 per cent of Chrysler sales—"lemons of the year," and another gives them its lowest reliability ratings.

The two autos have become some of Detroit's most-recalled vehicles in recent times, for correction of various defects.

The Volare and Aspen now are being challenged strongly by freshly styled models of the same size produced by General Motors and Ford. As a result, Volare and Aspen sales are down almost 20 per cent for this model year. Inventories have ballooned on dealer lots, and Chrysler has had to impose temporary plant closings and layoffs to hold down production. That, in turn, is hurting profits.

Meanwhile, as the sales outlook for the industry looks increasingly shaky, Chrysler two days ago introduced two new sub-compacts—the Omni and the Horizon—that it hopes will give its sales and earnings a needed lift. But last week Chrysler dis-

closed that it was having to check some 3,000 of those cars for possible manufacturing defects while they still are on dealer or company lots.

Chrysler has no monopoly on defects. GM's Vega subcompact, before it was discontinued last year, produced a string of problems ranging from possible fire hazards to rusted-out bodies. And Ford currently faces an embarrassing \$10-million repair bill and possible federal sanctions because a design error on the 2 million small cars made the engines of some susceptible to premature failure in extreme cold weather. The trio of Chrysler recalls involve well over a million Volares and Aspens—the vast majority of those overbuilt, chunky cars that because of possible engine-stalling problems that posed a potential safety hazard in traffic or to check for a possible misaligned latch that could allow hoods to fly open.

The auto industry achieved a dubious distinction last year, with a record total of 12.6 million recalls initiated, besting the previous mark of 12 million in 1976. Though some cars, such as the Aspen and Volare, are coming more than once in that government reckoning, the figure still far exceeds the average of 3 million a year between 1974 and 1976.

No one knows what exactly is behind the recall epidemic, but some observers, such as the Highway Traffic Safety Administration, speculate that it may reflect the hurried changes the industry has been making on cars in recent years to make them lighter, smaller and more fuel-efficient.

Chrysler declines to discuss in detail the complaints about its compacts, but a spokesman says, "We don't build cars to fail." He notes that the number of complaints received by the company on Aspens and Volares—estimated by other sources at about 5,000—represents a tiny fraction of the owners of the cars.

One buyer says that when she picked up her 1976 Dodge Aspen, it had an Aspen emblem on one side and a Plymouth Volare emblem on the other (the two cars, mechanically identical but different in some cosmetic respects, are built on the same assembly line). Also, the carpeting was of two different shades of blue.

The dealer, she says, told her that was the way it was supposed to be. "What kind of sick do they think they were dealing with?" she asks. She then encountered stalling problems and "a terrible rattling noise" in the front brakes. Her next car, she vows, will be an import.

**Wages in U.K.
Advance 1.9%
In One Month****Industrial Output Up
In Month, Off for Year**

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP-DJ).—Workers' average earnings in U.K. production industries and some services soared 1.9 per cent in November, following a 1.5-per-cent increase in October, pushing the 12-month increase into double figures for the first time since May.

On a year-to-year basis, the index of average earnings, seasonally adjusted, accelerated for the third straight month, rising to 10.3 per cent in November from 8.5 per cent in October and 9 per cent in September, the Department of Employment said today.

The index of average earnings rose in November to 300.2 (January 1970 equals 100) from 294.6 in October and 272.3 a year earlier.

However, a new, unadjusted index of average earnings of the whole economy, introduced late last year, showed a slight deceleration in November to 8.5 per cent above a year earlier compared with an 8.7-per-cent in the prior month.

Meanwhile, industrial production rose 0.5 per cent in November, the government said today. The all-industries index rose to 102.1 from the revised 101.5 in October, but it was down 1.3 per cent from the year-ago level.

The central statistical office, which released the statistics, said the figures "continue to suggest that the underlying level of industrial output changed little in recent months."

Total industrial output has risen 0.4 per cent in the three months ended Nov. 30 from the three months ended Aug. 31 while manufacturing production, has gone up 0.7 per cent between the two quarterly periods.

The all-industries index includes manufacturing, mining, construction and utility activities.

The index for manufacturing alone was 103.0 in November, up 0.5 per cent from a month earlier. Both indexes are seasonally adjusted and based on 1970 equals 100.

**Personal Income Up
11.1% in U.S. in Year**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Personal income of Americans rose 11.1 per cent in 1977, the largest yearly gain since 1973, the government said today.

The Commerce Department said the December increase was 1.1 per cent, but the gain during the final month of the year was held down by almost \$3 billion because of the nationwide coal strike which began Dec. 6.

The increase for the full year topped a 10.3-per-cent average increase in 1976, the department said, and was the largest since the jump of 11.7 per cent in 1973.

**Study Used 100 Random Portfolios
Using Darts to Select Buys
On NYSE Tops S&P Index**

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (NYT).—Indexing, a system by which money managers attempt to structure an investment portfolio so that its performance mirrors that of the Standard & Poor index of 500 stocks, may be one of the least rewarding investment ideas to come along in some time.

That is the implication of a recent study which attempted to determine how investors would have fared had they simply invested on the basis of tossing the stock tables out of the newspaper and throwing darts at them.

The study used a computer made to behave as though it were 100 individual investors each of whom had 25 darts to throw at the tables. The selections were random with an equal chance of hitting any stock on the New York Exchange.

Each of the 100 "investors" was presumed to have thrown the darts at the close of the market on Dec. 31, 1976. An equal number of dollars was invested in each of the 25 stocks hit.

Unlike the S & P index, then, which is dominated by the stocks of large capitalization, the "dart" portfolios were "unweighted."

By the end of 1977, the best of the random portfolios was up 18.9 per cent and the average portfolio showed a gain of 3 per cent. The S & P index, meanwhile, had dropped 7.4 per cent. The figures throughout the study have been adjusted to reflect reinvestment of all income.

Robert Levy, president of Computer Directions & Advisors, who prepared the study for the New York Times, said that the most surprising result was the fact that only one of the 100 random portfolios did worse than the index. It registered a loss of 7.3 per cent.

Mr. Levy also instructed the computer to choose 100 random portfolios over several longer time periods.

Over a three-year interval—Dec. 31, 1974 through Dec. 31, 1977—the average dart-selected portfolio was up 13.14 per cent while the S & P was up just 8.74 per cent. This time, all dart portfolios beat the S & P with the one in last position registering a gain of 7.81 per cent.

Over five years, the average dart portfolio was up 29.2 per cent compared with a loss of 1.5 per cent for the S & P and 86 of the 100 portfolios chosen by darts surpassed the S & P.

The exercise would have had to be extended to cover a 10-year period before the average dart portfolio began to approximate the results of the S & P. Even for this long period, random selection resulted in nearly two-thirds of the 100 portfolios outpacing the index. The average random portfolio for the period was up 49.2 per cent and the S & P, 41.5 per cent.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Bank America	1977	1976	Crocker National	1977	1976
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Profits	106.6	93.6	Profits	15.94	12.5
Per Share	0.75	0.65	Per Share	1.30	1.00
Profits	109.4	94.3	Share dil.	1.19	0.93
Per Share	0.75	0.65	Profits	18.9	13.12
Profits	306.1	285.9	Per Share	1.29	1.06
Per Share	2.71	2.40	Share dil.	1.18	0.96
Profits	306.3	286.8	Profits	53.8	45.4
Per Share	2.72	2.41	Per Share	4.35	3.53
Profits	19.6	16.5	Share dil.	4.03	3.40
Per Share	1.60	1.39	Profits	58.84	46.3
Profits	18.8	15.9	Per Share	4.25	3.71
Per Share	1.52	1.33	Share dil.	4.03	3.47
Profits	61.6	57.6	Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Per Share	5.00	4.76	Revenue	949.0	884.0
Profits	61.2	56.5	Profits	64.0	48.0
Per Share	5.03	4.66	Per Share	1.38	1.02
Revenue	3,670.0	3,540.0	Year	234.0	264.0
Revenue	847.6	765.3	Revenue	4.98	5.60
Profits	28.5	26.8	Profits	95.1	91.9
Per Share	1.28	1.20	Per Share	43.2	38.9

A—Before Securities Transactions.
B—After Securities Transactions.

Kennecott Copper Corporation

has acquired more than 97% of the
outstanding Common Stock of

The Carborundum Company

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Kennecott Copper Corporation in connection
with this transaction and as Dealer Manager of its tender offer.

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January 16, 1978

APPEL D'OFFRES INTERNATIONAL**CHAMP DE GAZ OFF-SHORE
DE MISKAR (TUNISIE)****PLATE-FORME DE FORAGE MSK PFI
Fourniture des aciers**

Le groupe Etude Miskar, agissant pour le compte de la future entité responsable de la réalisation du projet de développement du gisement de gaz de Miskar, dans le Golfe de Gabès, lance un appel d'offres en vue de passer commande pour la

**FOURNITURE DES ACIERS NECESSAIRES A LA
CONSTRUCTION DE LA PLATE-FORME DE FORAGE
TYPE "JACKET" MSK PFI**

Les fabricants d'acier intéressés par cet appel d'offres sont invités à retirer le dossier correspondant à partir du lundi 23 janvier 1978 à l'adresse suivante :

GROUPES ETUDE MISKAR - 11 Av. KHERRADINE PACHA
TUNIS - Tél. 18 1218 TN

et ce, moyennant le paiement d'une somme de cent (100) dinars par dossier ou de sa contre-valeur en devises étrangères.

La date de remise des offres est fixée au
lundi 27 février 1978 à 17 heures.

MEMOREX nomme Rolo Braun
Vice-Président et General Manager
de son Europe-Middle East-Africa group.



Rolo Braun has been appointed Vice-President and General Manager of Memorex Corporation's Europe, Middle East and Africa (EUMEA) group. Mr. Braun will also be a member of the Corporate Operating Committee. Previously, Mr. Braun, a Swiss national, was Area Manager responsible for the company's operations in Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Austria, Spain and South Africa, and also for sales in Eastern Europe, the Middle East and North Africa.

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(Continued on next page)

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Chgo										Chgo									
- 12 Month - Stock					3 m. Prev.					- 12 Month - Stock					3 m. Prev.				
High	Low	Div Yld	P. E.	H. L. High	Low	Qual	Close			High	Low	Div Yld	P. E.	H. L. High	Low	Qual	Close		
39	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
40	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
41	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
42	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
43	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
44	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
45	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
46	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
47	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
48	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
49	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
50	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
51	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
52	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
53	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
54	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
55	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
56	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
57	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
58	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
59	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
60	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
61	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
62	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
63	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
64	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
65	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
66	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
67	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
68	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
69	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
70	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
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74	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
75	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
76	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
77	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
78	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
79	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
80	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
81	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
82	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
83	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
84	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
85	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
86	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
87	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
88	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
89	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
90	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
91	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
92	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
93	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
94	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
95	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
96	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
97	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
98	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
99	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
100	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
101	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
102	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
103	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
104	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
105	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
106	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
107	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
108	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
109	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
110	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
111	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
112	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
113	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
114	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
115	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
116	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
117	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
118	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
119	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
120	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
121	31%	24%	1.22	3.5	30	34%	34%	14											

“I lost \$23,000
in commodities
and it didn’t
cost me a cent.”

“I gained \$19,000
in commodities
and I didn’t
make a cent.”

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Swiss francs	L
Mexican pesos	R

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Yumber	Butter
Russet Burbank potatoes	Turkeys

A Federally Licensed Contract Market

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

Notice is hereby given to the bond holders that for the period 16-1-78 to 15-7-78, the notes will carry interest at a rate of 8 3/18% p.a.

Notice is hereby given to the bond holders that for the period 16-1-78 to 15-7-78, the notes will carry interest at a rate of 8 3/18% p.a.

The Financial Agent:
BANQUE DE SUEZ-LUXEMBOURG,
Société Anonyme,
10 Rue Adolphe, Luxembourg.

Weekly net asset value

on January 9, 1978

Write: P.O. Box 502,
Hiddefield, Conn. 06377, U.S.A.

Write: P.O. Box 502,
Hiddefield, Conn. 06377, U.S.A.

Clark Copy International Corporation, a Chicago manufacturer of photo copy and equipment supplies, seeks acquisition of equipment and sales distributors. *Please send replies to:*
Box D 5,997, Herald Tribune, Paris.

U.S. \$40.07
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. \$29.21
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

— 12 Month — Stock										— 12 Month — Stock										— 12 Month — Stock															
High. Low. Div in 2 Yld. P/E 100%				Sis.		Chge		8 p.m. Prev.				High Low Quot. Close				Sis.		Chge		8 p.m. Prev.				High Low Quot. Close											
12	Month	—	Stock	Sis.	Chge	8 p.m.	Prev.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	12	Month	—	Stock	Sis.	Chge	8 p.m.	Prev.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	12	Month	—	Stock	Sis.	Chge	8 p.m.	Prev.	High	Low	Quot.	Close

[illegible]

High	Low	Last	Chrgs	
25	6 1/4	6	- 1/2	4000 Matgm1

272%	151	151	+	+	+	+	+
\$157%	151	151	+	+	+	+	+
272%	290	290	+	+	+	+	+
\$174%	17	17	+	+	+	+	+
51	8	8	+	+	+	+	+
272%	290	290	+	+	+	+	+
85	85	85	+	+	+	+	+
85	85	85	+	+	+	+	+
473	470	470	+	+	+	+	+
85%	64	64	+	+	+	+	+
272%	290	290	+	+	+	+	+
36%	64	64	+	+	+	+	+
272%	290	290	+	+	+	+	+
\$22%	23%	23%	+	+	+	+	+
56%	64	64	+	+	+	+	+
272%	290	290	+	+	+	+	+
112%	112%	112%	+	+	+	+	+
164	164	164	+	+	+	+	+
82	82	82	+	+	+	+	+
82	82	82	+	+	+	+	+
116%	16	16	+	+	+	+	+
465	465	465	+	+	+	+	+
272%	290	290	+	+	+	+	+
341%	341	341	+	+	+	+	+
272%	290	290	+	+	+	+	+
87%	6	6	+	+	+	+	+
374	374	374	+	+	+	+	+
272%	290	290	+	+	+	+	+
210%	210	210	+	+	+	+	+
272%	290	290	+	+	+	+	+
24%	241	241	+	+	+	+	+

M

Quebec	100	100	+	+	+	+	+
100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+
462	462	462	+	+	+	+	+
131	131	131	+	+	+	+	+
100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+
400	400	400	+	+	+	+	+
1066	1066	1066	+	+	+	+	+
300	300	300	+	+	+	+	+
335	335	335	+	+	+	+	+
100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+
100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+
8675	8675	8675	+	+	+	+	+
100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+

E

Yeast	100	100	+	+	+	+	+
-------	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	---

Dm	Bk	\$1674	1674	1674 + 1/2
tar	B	\$1234	1234	1234
	A	\$1234	1234	1234

[illegible]

16½	9½	10½	+	¾	2¾
7½	6¾	7			4¾
					12¾

[illegible]

14% 10	25% 23% RpnY
27% 14	34% 15% ReshC

[illegible]

January 18, 1978
By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-ban

Amsterdam	2.2820	4.3840	100.595*	45.4796*	26.07y	—	6.9060*	113.00*
Brussels (c)	33.06	83.48	15.4825	6.94375	3.7776*	14.487	—	18.41470
Frankfurt	2.1234	4.0990	—	44.85*	2.428x	93.55*	6.460*	100.45*

21 Amariats agreed to buy one pound

Today	Prev.	Folker	20.10	Mel
NYSE	NYSE	Heinen	103.10	Hick
Close	Close	U.S.A.	45.30	Plea

Total Issues	1878	1847	Philips	28.50	West
New highs	18	9	Robeco	167.58	Thomson
New lows	37	61	Rallinco	116.50	Tubac
			Royal Dutch	127.70	Unilever
			Tim Lower	121	Vicki

Composite	90.86	89.59	90.56	+0.68	Hoboken	2,645	ERB
Industrials	100.04	98.64	99.79	+0.77	Petrofina	3,730	ERCA
Utilities	52.44	51.50	52.15	+0.06	Ph Gevaert	1,273	Flal
Finance	10.56	10.40	10.51	+0.10	Soc Générale	1,910	Flas

Box	3
is	0.65
y	0.87

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

SUPER N.Y. 08
 Gold N.Y. DE
COMMODITY

(A)	3.62	Mar	121.30	120.25	121.10-121.25	120.50-100.50	1-100
Invest	3.84	May	126.50	125.50	126.15-126.15	125.75-126	1-100
Carb	2.40	Aug	129.75	129	125.55-129.60	129.20-129.40	1-100
	1.97	Oct	133	132.25	132.50-132.60	123.50-132.55	1-100
		Dec	132.75	132	132	124.50-132	1-100

640	1451	1430	1451	-1448	1468	-1450	Oct	10
153	May 1437	1430	1430	-1440	1442	-1450	Oct	10
1,908	3,934 lots of 10 tons.						Mar	10
73.75	COFFEE						May	11
							Sales: 4,175	

.....	4.090	4.280	Sales estimated, 14,300.
" ..	172.20	134.25	3-secting.

WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Cdg.
Mar	2.71½	2.72¾	2.70	2.70¾	
May	2.71½	2.72¾	2.70	2.70¾	

Dec	10.78	10.29	10.29	-6.7	2.28%	2.29	2.27%	3.27%	-0.0%
Mar	10.87	10.85	10.75	-0.13	2.36%	3.36%	2.34%	2.34%	-0.0%
May	11.05	11.50	11.03	-0.10					

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Dec	10.78	10.29	10.29	-6.7	2.28%	2.29	2.27%	3.27%	-0.0%
Mar	10.87	10.85	10.75	-0.13	2.36%	3.36%	2.34%	2.34%	-0.0%
May	11.05	11.50	11.03	-0.10					

SOYBEAN OIL (5,000 gal)

Dec	10.78	10.29	10.29	-6.7	2.28%	2.29	2.27%	3.27%	-0.0%
Mar	10.87	10.85	10.75	-0.13	2.36%	3.36%	2.34%	2.34%	-0.0%
May	11.05	11.50	11.03	-0.10					

SOYBEAN MEAL (5,000 lb)

Dec	10.78	10.29	10.29	-6.7	2.28%	2.29	2.27%	3.27%	-0.0%
Mar	10.87	10.85	10.75	-0.13	2.36%	3.36%	2.34%	2.34%	-0.0%
May	11.05	11.50	11.03	-0.10					

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les: Feb 3654; March 1490; May
1669; Aug 78.

International

	56.89	56.80	59.89	2
	86.70	86.20	88.10	2
	464.85	464.00	479.43	461
ini	377.31	375.26	377.31	361

to Highs and Low
Wednesday's
NEW HIGHS— 13

Horizon Co	SCOA Ind
MBPX Co	SeabWld A
NSPw 3.60pf	Shuttles Ind
Oneida	Texas Ind

NEW LOWS— 37

CME 7.24pf	NorStaPw
------------	----------

[illegible]

هكذا ان الاول

[illegible]

FEATHER

	C	#		C	#
ALCARRIVE	12	34	Cloudy	MADRID	21 41 Fair
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Fog	MILAN	21 79 Cloudy
ANTWERP	17	37	Snow	MILAN	23 38 Rain
BELGIUM	10	36	Snow	MOSCOW	22 25 Snow
BELGRADE	24	73	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-11 12 Snow
BOMBAY	1	38	Fair	MUNICH	0 32 Fog
BREITENBURG	2	38	Fog	NEW YORK	2 22 Cloudy
BUDAPEST	4	20	Cloudy	NICE	9 48 Cloudy
BUDAPEST	-3	27	Cloudy	OSLO	2 36 Cloudy
BUDAPEST	1	41	Cloudy	PARIS	2 36 Fog
CARABALLA	14	57	Cloudy	PARIS	2 36 Fog
COPENHAGEN	2	38	Cloudy	PRAGUE	1 36 Cloudy
COSTA RICA, GOV.	14	54	Fair	ROME	12 54 Fog
DUBLIN	3	35	Cloudy	SOVIET	-1 28 Cloudy
DUNEDIN	0	32	Fair	STOCKHOLM	1 36 Cloudy
EL DORADO	1	34	Rain	TEHRAN	5 41 Cloudy
FRANKFURT	1	34	Snow	TEL AVIV	34 76 Fair
GENOVA	1	34	Snow	TOKYO	24 64 Cloudy
HELSINKI	-2	29	Fog	VIENNA	-1 20 Fog
HONGKONG	1	41	Rain	WARSAW	-3 7 Fog
LA PALMA	37	63	Rain	WASHINGTON	5 34 Cloudy
LONDON	11	32	Fog	WUHAN	1 34 Cloudy
LONDON	11	32	Fog		
LOS ANGELES	11	32	Cloudy		

(Yesterday's readings at 1300 GMT.)

U.S. Cities at 1700 GMT. others at 1200 GMT.

[illegible]

IT'S FOR YOU... SOME KID FROM SCHOOL...

HE SAYS YOU BORROWED HIS RULER, AND THEN YOU BROKE IT... IS THAT TRUE?

IT WASN'T MY FAULT

I WAS MEASURING THE STREET, AND A TRUCK RAN OVER IT!

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YOU SENT FOR ME?

YEAH, I'D LIKE YOU TO CLEAN UP MY CAVE, IT'S A MESS!

SORRY!

I SUPPOSE YOU CAN'T DO WINDOWS...

WRONG.

PUNCH

THAT'S MY SPECIALTY.

I'M SELLING THESE ICE BOX PANS

THIS GOES UNDER YOUR ICE BOX SO THE ICE WON'T MELT ON THE FLOOR

HAVEN'T YOU HEARD OF THE REFRIGERATOR?!

NO, I'VE BEEN BUSY INVENTING THIS ICE BOX PAN!

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GATE 3

THIS IS BETTER THAN WATCHING THE GAME ON TV.

HE LIKES SEEING THE PLAYERS LIVE, I GUESS

IT ISN'T THAT

HE LIKES HAVING FOOD BROUGHT TO HIM...
A BEER... SOME
POPCORN...

THERE GOES ONE OF MY SUCCESSORS - I GOT HIM TO RESIGN LIQUOR AND ALL IT STANDS FOR.

OOPS!

TRIP

AND THERE GOES ONE OF MY FAILURES - HE'S NEVER GOING ENOUGH TO MEMORISE THE PLEDGE.

THESE NEW SHAWLS ARE SO CHIC...

THERE'S SO MANY WAYS TO WEAR THEM...

WHAT DO YOU THINK WOULD LOOK BEST ON ME, DEAR?

SUSIE SHAW JUST BLEW HER COMMISSION

Spunk

PANEL 1: A man in a suit and hat is talking to a woman. He is holding a gun. The woman is looking at him with a concerned expression.

PANEL 2: The man is speaking, and the woman is responding. The man is holding the gun up.

PANEL 3: The man is speaking, and the woman is responding. The man is holding the gun up.

I KNOW SOME OF THOSE THINGS ARE STALACTITES AND SOME ARE STALAGMITES BUT I CAN NEVER REMEMBER WHICH IS WHICH, SIR.

IT'S EASY, DESMOND.

JUST REMEMBER THAT THE STALACTITE HANGS ON 'TIGHT' TO THE CEILING.

... AND PARDON THE GRAMMAR.

I'M THE LAST GUY THEY CROOKS WILL STICK WITH A SUIT-CASE FULL OF ROCKS!

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JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KLEAN

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



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TURBS

DENNIS THE MENACE



HELPER

○	○	○	○	○	○	○
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUNCOE

○	○	○	○	○	○	○
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Answer: A "○○○○○○" OF ○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

YOU TOOK THE SWIMMER AWAY FROM WHERE THE SHARK WAS LURKING.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's

Jumbles: GAVEL YACHT MISERY PRAYER

Answer: The sort of thing junk dealers might fight over—"SCRAP" METAL



"SO, YA FINALLY DECIDED TO COME HOME! WHAT HAVE YOU GOT TO SAY FOR YOURSELF?"

***MEOW**

*Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office
 *Printed in Great Britain

THE ONCE AND FUTURE STAR

By George Michanowsky. Hawthorn. 149 pp.

Reviewed by Boyce Rensberger

STARS have long figured in mankind's legends and prophecies. But seldom has the story about one star, save the sun, attributed to it more significant earthly effects or founded upon its attributions on more plausible grounds than is the case with "The Once and Future Star."

In this short but fascinating book, George Michanowsky, a specialist in Mesopotamian astronomy, leads an armchair exploration that links outer space and ancient history in a way that the likes of Erich von Daniken and Emmanuël Vellikovskiy cannot. Michanowsky's story is grounded in established fact. The stories of ancient astronauts and colliding worlds are not. Where Michanowsky speculates, he says so. With the others, you can't tell fact from fiction.

Michanowsky advances what surely must seem one of the more audacious scholarly claims in many years. He believes he has identified the one key event in nature that prompted aboriginal peoples—ancestors of the Sumerians—living some 6,000 years ago to lay the foundations of a space age. Mathematics, astronomy and all the other educated arts upon which civilization was built. His evidence is compelling.

The event, he believes, was the explosion into a supernova of a star not far from our solar system. A supernova is the incredibly brilliant flameout of a dying star. Astronomers see many such events but only rarely does one occur close enough to the earth to be visible to the naked eye.

The supernova in this case has been established by Australian astronomers as the closest to the earth known to science. It occurred less than half as far away as the supernova of AD 1006 that dazzled Chinese and European observers and, therefore, is presumed to have been far more brilliant.

Far brighter than a full moon and visible day and night, the ancient starburst would have been seen from Sumer as a dazzling spot of light just above the southern horizon. Shimmering across the waters of what is now the Gulf, the supernova could not have failed to attract the attention of the Mesopotamian settlers, whose civilization is the earliest of which we have any record.

That such a supernova occurred in the last 6,000 to 11,000 years is not in doubt. In recent years, astronomers have discovered the supernova's remnant, its cinder, if you will, still spinning where the star died. The spinning mass still emits radio waves that pulse in time with the spin rate. Astronomers know the cinder as

pulsar, and the supernova Vela X, named for the constellation in which it can be seen and in which the supernova for the months or years duration.

What the astronomer does know was that ancient cuneiform tablets inscribed by the Sumerians tell that Vela was a star of the sky sacred to Ea, the god who gave man the arts of civilization. Ea was a forerunner of the Greeks' Prometheus. The tablets contain several references to Vela region as the source of good things. The most is a reference in a list of names in which appears the entry: "The gigantic star of god Ea in the constellation of the god Ea."

The reference had long vexed scholars because there was especially prominent star in the sky. They did not know what astronomers know.

George Michanowsky, one of the early workers in a field known as archaeoastronomy, has sought the link between archaeology and astronomy of the two together. The Sumerians must have seen the supernova, he reasoned, so much of their subsequent history considers Vela to be, none the source of all knowledge suggests that the event brought such an interest in the heavens that it led ancient Sumerians to astronomy and the sciences.

Michanowsky may be all right, but his story is so seductively plausible that it deserves to be known for its own sake.

"The Once and Future Star" invokes no extraterrestrial races or wildly improbable planetary caperings. As the book suggests that civilization grew naturally out of no more or less than the human capacity to be awed by a sudden event of mature size so to speak, to explain it.

Michanowsky goes on tocern the effects of Vela on many other aspects of Sumer and subsequent mythologies adds substantially to the fact that many of the legends remembered today have their roots in Sumerian mythology. He has established, for example, that the Noah and Job legends are older than the Old Testament. He has termed closer to older Sumer legends. Michanowsky adds this in various ways, so for example, that the Aeneid may have begun in Sumer. Perhaps the most intriguing suggestion may be the widely held idea that the appearance of unusually bright star is an omen of good things to come. Women of the state of Babylon, of course, still widely

membered.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	H	A	D	E	N	E	D
B	E	N	E	T	O	R	I
A	N	I	S	E	T	T	E
E	L	O	T	E	E	N	G
O	V	E	R	I	N	G	I
M	P	E	R	E	T	I	N
A	P	E	T	I	G	H	T
E	N	E	R	E	D	I	S
F	A	I	R	O	R	S	
C	A	R	E	T	H	A	P
A	D	A	M	P	L	A	T
E	N	E	R	G	E		

And, tantalizingly, even
promise of a second coming
have been foreshadowed to
astonish Suman legend as
"gigantic star" got
would reappear someday.
way it has. Just this
astronomers made a very
time-lapse, computer-
photograph of the star
found that it was still
faintly.

-By Alan Truitt

In the diagram, with misfitting hands, North-South struggled to three no-trump after West opened with a weak no-trump.

East-West would have been in big trouble, but North was in no position to double, an action that would have produced a big penalty. He could not make the obvious bid of two clubs either, for that would have been conventional in his partner's showing major suits. After trying two clubs and after he showed his spades, reluctantly permitted South to play three no-trump.

It was clear to West that he should lead a diamond. It was less clear which card he should lead, and he made the unfortunate choice of the queen. The ace won in dummy, and South led a ducked king to his king.

West ducked, noted that his partner had begun a high-low signal to show a singleton, and ducked again when the declarer led his singleton club.

The club queen won and the spade queen was led. South threw a heart, and West was in trouble when he won with the ace in this position:

West could keep declarer out of the dummy, but he could defeat the contract. He led the club ace, on which declarer threw a heart, and led the big queen.

South took his four re-winners and played the diamond ten to force the jack. West won and returned the seven to South a pleasant choice.

In practice, South took obvious two diamond tricks, made his contract, but he equally have ducked, allowing dummy to win the last two tricks.

South would have had big trouble after the opening lead of a low diamond, but it appears he could have survived with his play. If the play begins at the fore, and the disarranged position is reached with West having the diamond queen, does best to lead the heart queen.

South can then take two heart tricks and play the diamond ten after which he has an answer any move the defense can try.

NORTH
♠ Q J 10 7 3
♥ 8
♦ A C
♣ K 10 9 8 7 6 5

WEST (D) EAST
 ♠A952 ♠54
 ♥Q5 ♥10987
 ♦QJ76 ♦845
 ♣A83 ♣J78

SOUTH
 ♣K5
 ♥AKJ73
 ♦K9852
 ♣6

WEST EAST
 ♠5
 ♥Q5
 ♦J76
 ♣A9

EAST
 ♠—
 ♥109842
 ♦84
 ♣J7

SOUTH
 ♠—
 ♥AKJ73
 ♦K1095
 ♣—

Neither side was vulnerable.
 draw:
 West North East
 1NL 3♣ Pass
 Pass 3♦ Pass
 Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond seven.

With Nadig Third

Mittermaier Takes
Downhill, Moser 2d

ST. MORITZ, Austria, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Evi Mittermaier won the World Cup downhill ski race today, finishing in 1:22.43 seconds.

She was second in the last downhill at Les

Switzerland, finished in 1:22.43 seconds.

She is a 25-year-old Austrian, who had previously won one World Cup downhill race.

She first started today, was satisfied with her 1:22.43 but complained 2,500-meter slope was rough.

She could have been still, I'm not coming said.

Heres Nadig was third with Bernadette Zurbrugg and Cindy Nelson.

Lighting fans who had night from her home miles north of this sort, Moser said she

to get a few good to then I shall be all said.

new World Cup rules,

only the best three results in each discipline count towards overall victory. Moser, who has already won three downhill races this season, is well on her way to clinching a record sixth World Cup title.

Course Shortened

Weather conditions, which have disrupted the World Cup schedule, improved overnight with a fall of light snow.

But cottonballs of mist and cloud in the valley beneath Badgasteln, 60 miles south of Salzburg in western Austria, forced race officials to shorten the course and reduce the control gates to 20.

There were few spills and no serious injuries.

Women's Downhill

1. Evi Mittermaier 1:22.43
2. Bernadette Zurbrugg 1:23.77
3. Cindy Nelson 1:23.97
4. Bernadette Zurbrugg 1:23.97
5. Bernadette Zurbrugg 1:23.97
6. Bernadette Zurbrugg 1:23.97
7. Bernadette Zurbrugg 1:23.97
8. Bernadette Zurbrugg 1:23.97
9. Bernadette Zurbrugg 1:23.97
10. Bernadette Zurbrugg 1:23.97

World Cup Standings

1. Annemarie Moser-Proell 98
2. Heidi Wenzel 86
3. Heidi Wenzel 86
4. Heidi Wenzel 86
5. Heidi Wenzel 86
6. Heidi Wenzel 86
7. Heidi Wenzel 86
8. Heidi Wenzel 86
9. Heidi Wenzel 86
10. Heidi Wenzel 86

z a Magician on and off the Football Field

Charles Maher

ANGELES, Jan. 18—Of sets in the college bowl

to Orange Bowl, where

beat the spread by 43

to get a few good

to then I shall be all

new World Cup rules,



Lou Holtz

they're saying the new

coach, Lou Holtz, must

be a magician. In

two kinds. He can do

stage, making whiffles

out of thin air. And

it with a football team,

showing material in

him.

Holtz has achieved

own as a humorist,

the strength of his

They kept coming in

in that a paper in

made a weekly

offering the wisdom

n such things as:

racier: "It wasn't any

an your average death

"Sometimes the light

of a tunnel is an on-

ly: "How do you know

to be stupid if you

been smart?"

wer of cranes on the

r Arkansas won the

aid bid: "I'm just glad

to going to the Gator

ansas offense: "I as-

will move the ball.

It will be forward."

stands 5 foot 10 inches, weighs

about 150 pounds."

"He was just an average

football player at Kent State,"

said one admirer. "He was way

too small. This is what has

driven him. It's a Napoleon

complex. To show all these

guys, the big-timers who went

to Ohio State and so on, that

this little guy from Kent State

can do anything. He's

driven. Like a man possessed."

He was back in high school at

East Liverpool that Holtz first

thought about coaching. But

that would have meant going

to college. And there was this

other thing he wanted to do.

"I wanted to work in the

mill," he said. "I went to col-

lege one year to please my

parents, because nobody from

either side of the family had

ever gone before. But after the

first year I didn't want to go

back. I was going to work in

Cruible mill."

The Root of Desire

Why would a guy rather work

in a steel mill than go to col-

IHT Super Bowl Contest

Oakland at Baltimore	17-10	Winner & Score
Pittsburgh at Denver	17-10	Winner & Score
Denver at Los Angeles	27-10	Winner & Score
Los Angeles at Dallas	27-10	Winner & Score
Chicago at Dallas	27-10	Winner & Score

The International Herald Tribune is sponsoring its first Super Bowl contest, a series of predictions through the divisional playoffs, the conference championships and the Super Bowl. Entrants should fill in the form, predicting winning teams and game scores, and return it by mail to the IHT Sports Department, 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. All entries must be postmarked no later than noon GMT Saturday, Dec. 24. In case of a tie in predicting the Super Bowl outcome, the contest winner will be determined by overall guesses to all the games. The winner will receive a year's subscription to the International Herald Tribune and a copy of the National Football League's Official Encyclopedia History of Professional Football.

Name: Kathleen Headley
Address: 5 Rue Villa Lambert, Chatou
Country: France

An Entry From France Wins
IHT's Super Bowl Contest

PARIS, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Out of 1,102 entries in the International Herald Tribune's Super Bowl contest, only one—submitted by Kathleen Headley of Chatou, France—correctly forecast the Dallas Cowboys' victory over the

Denver Broncos by a score of 27-10.

Headley, 18, a student, said she had selected Dallas because "they're my favorite team and I thought they should win." So did 468 other entries, but none of them had the score right.

The winner said she had guessed the score would be high because it was a championship game. She said she followed the National Football League closely and often bet on games with her father.

She won a copy of the NFL's Official Encyclopedia History of Professional Football and a year's subscription to this newspaper.

Closest to her prediction was one from Monrovia, no surname given, of Dravet, France, who chose Dallas by 28-10. Next was John Ankle of Coucy le Chateau, France, who chose Dallas, 28-0.

Not far behind them were Hank Hendrickson of Bangkok, Chester Gifford of Hampshire, England; Sgt. A.J. Melligan of the U.S. Army in West Germany; Kurt Frischknecht of Zurich; Ron Neely of Weislingen, Switzerland; and A.R. Blanton of London.

Others close to the mark included A.T. Umptreder of Veldem, the Netherlands; Pawel Ehsadi of Tripoli, Libya; Boyd Miller of Groulx-sur-Seine, France; J.B. Green of London; J.J. Degnan of Wassenar, the Netherlands; Robert Reid of Waldorf, West Germany; and R.A. Patterson of Liège, Belgium.

Also close were Lawrence Pitt of Oxford, England; André Andaux of Villiers-sur-Marne, France; Gilles Montfort of Coudrommiers, France; Catherine Goughlin of Geneva; Manfred Kuchler of Frankfurt; C.G. King of Monte Carlo; Zedra Lee Nell of Monmouth, Scotland; Col. McHankins of Canada; Don Kishinsky of Winnipeg, Canada; Joseph Clark of Barry, Ireland; Philippe Gomy of Paris and Alan Walters of London.

The hearing will resume Tuesday at the commissioner's office. Kuhn said he hoped to make a ruling three days after the hearings end.

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Next, the Millennium:
Ali Refusing to Talk

By Red Smith

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 18 (UPI)—"Fair Warning," Patti Dreiffuss of the promotional firm called Top Rank Inc., told a reporter over long distance, "Ali says the press is welcome at his workout but no interviews, he's not talking."

"Muhammad Ali not talking!" the reporter said. "Wow! What a story!"

So it came about that a covey of refugees from the Super Bowl press box showed up in the Fifth Street Gym, the seedy little sweatshop in South Beach where the heavyweight champion of the world is preparing to defend his title (they say) against Leon Spinks in Las Vegas on Feb. 15.

This was Ali's birthday. Either 36 or 37 years ago yesterday, the manchild who would be christened Cassius Marcellus Clay emitted his first infant wail in Louisville, Ky. Not in one waking moment since had he been silent, until he emerged from his dressing room here and surveyed a birthday cake that coupled about a third of the ring. The cake was festooned by a sugary crown and boxing gloves, and it bore six candles.

What It Means

Ali is now 36 in the records—"which means," said Jerry Lisker of the New York Post, who boxed in the amateurs when Ali did, "that he has dropped a year since the 1959 nationals or has added one."

With mayor Leonard Haber of Miami Beach at his elbow, Ali cut the cake and fed a morsel to the mayor. Witnesses sang "Happy Birthday." The mayor presented Ali a "gold key to the championship city" and a police courtesy card. All neither spoke nor smiled.

The champion's face, a full moon between fights, doesn't look natural when the mouth is closed. He looked like a stranger with the sulka. He wore a waterproof jacket with elastic at waist and wrists, and snug flannel sweat pants from hips to ankles.

"He's about 235, 236," said Angelo Dundee, the trainer. "He'll come down about 10 pounds. He'll soon have middle-age spread and never get rid of it."

It turned out that the gift of speech wasn't the only thing Ali had mislaid. Also missing were most of the camp followers who had trooped at his heels for years. Drew (Bundini) Brown wasn't here, nor Walter "Foulmouth" Nor Gene Kilgore, nor eight or so others including the camp cook, Lana Shabazz. The only survivors today were John Ali, who has been around since the days of Elijah Muhammad, and Jeremiah Shabazz and Luis Sarria, the assistant trainer.

Welcome to the Game

Mike Dokes, a former amateur champion, got into the ring with the champion. Dokes waited in a corner, his back to the ring and his head down, and Moe Fleischer, a veteran manager, spoke from outside the ropes: "My boy, someday we'll be making a fuss over you. Don't worry about it."

Dokes weighs about 205 but Ali made him look like a light-heavyweight. Nevertheless, he moved to the attack as boldly as though he were big and famous. Through the first round, Ali was up on his toes, circling away from his attacker, grabbing Dokes and shoving him off, seldom punching.

"He let his sparring partners bank him around," Fleischer said. "I don't understand that. When I had a guy in training, my guy was always the boss."

All took some good shots in the second round. Dokes opened the third with a hard hook to the head and Ali responded with some sharp jabs and several hooks. Late in the round he pulled Dokes's head down and spoke into his ear: "Show me a world champ. Show me!" They danced apart as the bell rang.

Some Further Advice

In the fourth, Dokes grunted with both hands in a neutral corner. "Pump 'em!" Ali grunted every time he was hit. "Pump 'em!" He wasn't dancing now. With each heavy breath he belted Dokes down and spoke into his ear: "Pump 'em!" he said, and flung Dokes halfway across the ring.

Women's Basketball Comes of Age as a College Sport

By Fred Ferretti

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (UPI)—In 1890, they were panhandlers and the male players on each side of women's basketball teams were forced to root themselves in areas of the court from which they could neither pass or shoot.

Today it is too short and too narrow and women move freely and feint and guard with arms waving, they dribble unrestrainedly and they drive and lay up as aggressively as any men. Women's basketball has evolved.

It is no longer a polite, pallid imitation of men's basketball, in which femininity must be insured, but basketball, played by women.

The Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women, which governs women's sports, says that of its 622 member schools, more than 650 compete in basketball.

Rising Interest Noted

According to the National Federation for State High Schools Association, the 14,551 high schools that have women's sports report 388,000 participants in basketball programs. In 1971 the federation reported 294,000 women in sports programs of all kinds; today that figure stands at 1.5 million.

The numbers aside, there are other indicators of a rising interest and participation of women in basketball. Schools such as Penn State, North Carolina State, UCLA, LSU, the U.S. Military Academy, the Universities of Tennessee, Maryland and Rutgers have fielded teams to join the traditional women's basketball squads from places like Delta State, Montclair State, Wayland Baptist, Immaculata, Old Dominion and Queens College.

Most colleges actively recruit women basketball players, and according to the women's sports scholarship guide, most major colleges now have basketball scholarships for women as well as men.

Women's basketball also has

aroused fan interest. At the Women's Divisional Tournament at Madison Square Garden early this month, Delta State, national champion for the last three years, beat Montclair State, 71-58, and almost 7,000 fans were there.

And last March, when Delta State played No. 2-ranked Immaculata and Montclair State played Queens College, 12,396 people showed up. Louisiana State's coach Jinks Coleman says, "We started out with 20 fans a game." Now his Lady Tigers play to 3,000 and "we're teaching the school about women's basketball."

"It used to be that half the crowd was men making fun of the women players," Stan Gorkick of Montclair State says. "Now it's everybody rooting for their team." Gorkick pays tribute to Montclair State's 6-foot, 10-inch forward Carol Blazejowski, who "is the equal of any man as a pure shooter," and who scored 52 points in the Garden in March.

"Perhaps they haven't the speed nor the physical size, but Carol can shoot the ball with anybody, and handle as well as anybody. Maybe she could play pretty well against a good male college guard too."

Demand for Tall Girls

Because of the increased popularity of women's basketball, recruiters now look for what they look for in men. The days of the 6-foot 11-inch guard are gone. Now colleges want women who are 6 feet or over.

Delta State's fine player, Lusta Harris is 6 feet 4 inches, and California Polytechnical from Pomona has a starting lineup of women who average 6 feet 2 inches. Says Delta State's coach, Margaret Wade, "Now there is a big demand for the taller girls—everyone will be fighting for them soon."

Nor are the women burly types, as the male-outrun stereotypes would have it. Most are muscular, although slim simply because they are athletes. According to Karen Johnson, executive secretary for the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women, which is part of the National Association for Girls and Women in Sport, "there was a time when the woman who went out for basketball was kind of a masculine type, but that's not the case any longer."

"I expect it has to do with acceptability of women in the sport. It is highly visible and popular."

Women's basketball is less defensive these days than in the past and this reflects an evolutionary change in the rules of the game.

The first official rules for women's basketball were formulated in 1899 among the Ivy-influenced women's schools such as Vassar and Radcliffe. They called for nine women to a side, each confined to a particular space, and the game was restricted to passing the ball from space to space and shooting it.

It gradually became a six-woman team, with three guards who stayed at one end of the court



United Press International

Ali keeps his mouth quiet by stuffing it.

Going to his corner, he told Dokes: "One more." "Two more," Dokes said. "One more," the champion said. "Ain't no excuse," he told the sparring partner. "You 19, I'm 36. This is the last round. Show me!"

"They had hardly reached midring for the fifth round when Dokes pulled off his headgear and tossed it aside. It was a clear challenge: "Hit this unprotected chin." There were murmured protests from Ali's corner, but the champion loosened his own chinstrap and discarded the helmet.

Seizing the Act

Crouching, hands low, Dokes offered his chin but kept the head weaving just out of range of Ali's jab. In younger days, Ali used to put on shows like this with his brother, "You moving today," he said.

Dokes rushed him into a corner and whacked his head. "Keep pumping," Ali said. He landed a good shot to the head and backed Dokes into the corner. Dokes held his hands high while Ali looked to the body deliberately one, two, three, four. Then Ali swung his man into midring for a flurry of punches at the bell.

Ali went immediately to his dressing room and after a while Jeremiah Shabazz, a Muslim preacher, got up to tell the assembled press that Ali dearly loved the press but silence was his policy for now. Ali's wife, Veronica, waiting for her husband, said she had bought him a solid gold pen, a rust-colored lounge robe and a third gift she was keeping secret. He'll have now frozen over.

movement came, Johnson says, "because society simply said women can be more mobile, so sports relaxations followed naturally."

With relaxations of the rules the sport has boomed, particularly in the last half-dozen years, and national champions began being named in 1972, when Immaculata of Philadelphia won the title. It repeated in 1973 and 1974. Delta State of Cleveland, Miss., won in 1975, 1976 and 1977.

Leagues abound and now professional women's basketball is taking shape. In international amateur competition, women's basketball is becoming a major sport.

Although there has been women's basketball in Europe for at least two decades, only in the last 10 years has it acquired status. And only in the last Olympics, at Montreal in 1976, was there a women's basketball competition. The American women won a silver medal as the Russians won

